THE MEREDITH EAGLE.

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LOVE.

Love came to fair Elizabeth,
She had no will or wish to say
The youthful god. Love came to her,
And stole her happy heart away.
Love came, her soul was strangely stirred;
She yielded to the rosy boy,
Like freedom to a 'prisoned bird,
Love filled her life with hope and joy.

How blissful seemed his bonds to bear;
How beautiful the summer nights;
How free from loneliness and care;
How full of fond and dear delights;
New splendors dawned with every day,
And filled the cloudless skies above.
No helpless, human soul can stay
The strong, resistless course of love.

The secret slumbered in her breast,
She did not dare her joy to tell.
Love's presence was a welcome guest,
She feared to break his magic spell.
New beauty bloomed upon her face,
And sparkled in her azure eyes.
She walked with love in every place.
Love made the world like Paradise.

Emotions new, impulses strange,
And fancies lovely filled her soul.
Love bound her in his golden chains,
Love led her in his fond control.
The Poet made her heart rejoice;
He banished all her earthly care.
Without the splendor of his voice
She heard no music in the air.

The olden story, always new,
The olden fashion, always best;
About his neck her arms she threw
And clasped him closely to her breast.
He pressed his red lips to her cheek—
Her senses seemed to soar above
All earthly things; she did not speak,
She only thought and dreamed of love!

Oh, Love, how beautiful and fair
The blissful moments that you bring!
How bright your castles in the air,
How sweet the songs you help us sing!
Our dreams of earth in death decay,
Our expectations flatly fall—
We fade like mists at morn away.
But love in heaven outlives us all!

EUGENE J. HALL.

TWO OLD LOVERS.

BY MARY E. WILKINS.

Leyden was emphatically a village of cottages, and each of them built after one of two patterns: either the front door was on the right side, in the corner of a little piazza extending a third of the length of the house, with the main roof jutting over it, or the piazza stretched across the front, and the door was in the centre.

Years before, when one Hiram Strong put up his three factories for the manufacture of the rough shoes which the workingman of America wears, he hardly thought he was also gaining for himself the honor of founding Leyden.

The men worked peacefully and evenly in the shoe shops all day; and the women staid at home and kept the little white cottages tidy, cooked the meals, and washed the clothes, and did the sewing. For recreation the men sat on the piazza in front of Barker's store of an evening, and gossiped or discussed politics; and the women talked over their neighbors' fences, or took their sewing into their neighbors' of an afternoon.

People died in Leyden as elsewhere; and here and there was a little white cottage whose narrow foot-path leading round to its back door its master would never tread again.

In one of these lived Widow Martha Brewster and her daughter Maria. Their cottage was one of those which had its piazza across the front. Every summer they trained morning-glories over it, and planted their little garden with the flower seeds popular in Leyden. There was not a cottage in the whole place whose surroundings were neater and gayer than theirs, for all that they were only two women, and two old women at that; for Widow Martha Brewster was in the neighborhood of eighty, and her daughter, Maria Brewster, near sixty. The two had lived alone since Jacob Brewster died and stopped going to the factory, some fifteen years ago. He had left them this particular white cottage, and a snug little sum in the savings bank besides, for the whole Brewster family had worked and economized all their long lives. The women had corded boots at home, while the man worked in the shop, and never spent a cent without thinking of it over-night.

Leyden folks all thought that David Emmons would marry Maria Brewster when her father died. "David can rent his house, and go to live with Maria and her mother," said they, with an affectionate readiness to arrange matters for them. But he did not. Every Sunday night at eight o'clock punctually the form of David Emmons, arrayed in his best clothes, with his stiff white dickey, and a nosegay in his button-hole, was seen to advance up the road toward Maria Brewster's, as he had been seen to advance every Sunday night for the last twenty-five years, but that was all. He manifested not the slightest intention of carrying out people's judicious plans for his welfare and Maria's.

She did not seem to pine with hope deferred; people could not honestly think there was any occasion to pity her for her lover's tardiness. A cheerier woman never lived. She was literally bubbling over with jollity. Round-faced and black-eyed, with a funny little bounce of her whole body when she walked, she was the merry feature of the whole place.

Her mother was now too feeble, but Maria still corded boots for the factories as of old. David Emmons, who was quite sixty, worked in them, as he had from his youth. He was a slender, mild-faced old man, with a fringe of gray yellow beard around his chin: his head was quite bald. Years ago he had been handsome, they said, but somehow people had always laughed at him a little, although they liked him. "The slowest of all the slow Leydenites" outsiders called him, and even the "slow Leydenites" poked fun at this exaggeration of themselves. It was an old and well-worn remark that it took David Emmons an hour to go courting, and that he was always obliged to leave his own home at seven in order to reach Maria's at eight, and there was a standing joke that the meeting-house passed him one morning on his way to the shop.

David heard the chaffing of course—there is very little delicacy in matters of this kind among country people—but he took it all in good part. He would laugh at himself with the rest, but there was something touching in his deprecatory way of saying sometimes, "Well, I don't know how 'tis, but it don't seem to be in my natur' to do any other way. I suppose I was born without the faculty of gittin' along quick in this world. You'll have to git behind an' push me a lectle, I reckon."

He owned his little cottage, which was one of the kind which had the piazza on the right side. He lived entirely alone. There was a half-acre or so of land beside his house, which he used for a vegetable garden. After and before shop hours, in the dewy evenings and mornings, he dug and weeded assiduously between the green ranks of corn and beans. If David Emmons was slow, his vegetables were not. None of the gardens in Leyden surpassed his in luxuriant growth. His corn tasselled out and his potato patch was white with blossoms as soon as anybody's.

Amongst the younger and more irreverent portions of the community there was considerable speculation as to the mode of courtship of these old lovers of twenty-five years' standing. Was there ever a kiss, a tender clasp of the hand—those usual expressions of affection between sweethearts?

Some of the more daring spirits had even gone so far as to commit the manifest impropriety of peeping in Maria's parlor windows; but they had only seen David sitting quiet and prim on the little, slippery horse-hair sofa, and Maria by the table, rocking slowly in her little cane-seated rocker. Did Maria ever leave her rocker and sit on that slippery horse-hair sofa by David's side? They never knew; but she never did. There was something laughable, and at the same time rather pathetic, about Maria and David's courting. All the outward appurtenances of "keeping company" were as rigidly observed as they had been twenty-five years ago, when David Emmons first cast his mild blue eyes shyly and lovingly on red-cheeked, quick-spoken Maria Brewster. Every Sunday evening, in the winter, there was a fire kindled in the parlor, the parlor lamp was lit at dusk all the year round, and Maria's mother retired early, that the young people might "sit up." The "sitting up" was no very formidable affair now, whatever it might have been in the first stages of the courtship. The need of sleep over-balanced sentiment in those old lovers, and by ten o'clock at the latest Maria's lamp was out, and David had wended his solitary way to his own home.

Leyden people had a great curiosity to know if David had ever actually popped the question to Maria, or if his natural slowness was at fault in this as in other things. Their curiosity had been long exercised in vain, but Widow Brewster, as she waxed older, grew loquacious, and one day told a neighbor, who had dropped in in her daughter's absence, that "David had never reely come to the p'int. She supposed he would some time; for her part, she thought he had better; but then, after all, she knowed Maria didn't care, and maybe 'twas jest as well as 'twas, only sometimes she was afeared she should never live to see the weddin', if they wasn't spry." Then there had been hints concerning a certain pearl-colored silk which Maria, having a good chance to get at a bargain, had purchased some twenty years ago, when she thought, from sundry remarks, that David was coming to the point; and it was further intimated that the silk had been privately made up ten years since, when Maria had again surmised that the point was about being reached. The neighbor went home in a state of great delight, having by skillful manœuvring actually obtained a glimpse of the pearl-colored silk.

It was perfectly true that Maria did not lay David's tardiness in putting the important question very much to heart. She was too cheerful, too busy, and too much interested in her daily duties to fret much about anything.

There was never at any time much of the sentimental element in her composition, and her feeling for David was eminently practical in its nature. She, although the woman, had the stronger character of the two, and there was something rather mother-like than lover-like in her affection for him.

It was through the protecting care which chiefly characterized her love that the only pain to her came from their long courtship and postponement of marriage. It was true that, years ago, when David had led her to think, from certain hesitating words spoken at parting one Sunday night, that he would certainly ask the momentous question soon, her heart had gone into a happy flutter. She had bought the pearl-colored silk then.

Years after, her heart had fluttered again, but a little less wildly this time. David almost asked her another Sunday night. Then she had made up the pearl-colored silk. She used to go and look at it fondly and admiringly from time to time; once in a while she would try it on and survey herself in the glass, and imagine herself David's bride—a faded bride, but a happy and beloved one.

She looked at the dress occasionally now, but a little sadly, as the conviction was forcing itself upon her more and more that she should never wear it. But the sadness was always more for David's sake than her own. She saw him growing an old man, and the lonely uncared-for life that he led filled her heart with tender pity and sorrow for him. She did not confine her kind offices to the Saturday baking. Every week his little house was tidied and set to rights, and his mending looked after.

Once, on a Sunday night, when she spied a rip in his coat that had grown long from the want of womanly fingers constantly at hand, she had a good cry after he had left and she had gone into her room. There was something more pitiful to her, something that touched her heart more deeply, in that rip in her lover's Sunday coat than in all her long years of waiting.

As the years went on it was sometimes with a sad heart that Maria stood and watched the poor lonely old figure moving slower than ever down the street to his lonely home; but the heart was sad for him always, and never for herself. She used to wonder at him a little sometimes, though always with the most loyal tenderness, that he should choose to lead the solitary, cheerless life that he did, to go back to his dark, voiceless home, when he might be so sheltered and cared for in his old age. She firmly believed that it was only owing to her lover's incorrigible slowness, in this as in everything else. She never doubted for an instant that he loved her. Some women might have tried hastening matters a little themselves, but Maria, with the delicacy which is sometimes more inherent in a steady, practical nature like hers than in a more ardent one, would have lost her self-respect forever if she had done such a thing.

So she lived cheerfully along, corded her boots, though her fingers were getting stiff, humored her mother, who was getting feebler and more childish every year, and did the best she could for her poor foolish old lover.

When David was seventy, and she sixty-eight, she gave away the pearl-colored silk to a cousin's daughter who was going to be married. The girl was young and pretty and happy, but she was poor, and the silk would make over into a grander wedding dress for her than she could hope to obtain in any other way.

Poor old Maria smoothed the lustrous folds fondly with her withered hands before sending it away, and cried a little, with a patient pity for David and herself. But when a tear splashed directly on to the shining surface of the silk, she stopped crying at once, and her sorrowful expression changed into one of careful scrutiny as she wiped the salt drop away with her handkerchief, and held the dress up to the light to be sure that it was not spotted. A practical nature like Maria's is sometimes a great boon to its possessor. It is doubtful if anything else can dry a tear as quickly.

Somehow Maria always felt a little differently toward David after she had given away her wedding dress. There had always been a little tinge of consciousness in her manner toward him, a little reserve and caution before people. But after the wedding dress had gone, all question of marriage had disappeared so entirely from her mind that the delicate considerations born of it vanished. She was uncommonly hale and hearty for a woman of her age; there was apparently much more than two years' difference between her and her lover. It was not only the Saturday's bread and pie that she carried now and deposited on David's little kitchen table, but openly and boldly, not caring who should see her, many a warm dinner. Every day, after her own house-work was done, David's house was set to rights. He should have all the comforts he needed in his last years, she determined. That they were his last years was evident. He coughed, and now walked so slowly from feebleness and weakness that it was a matter of doubt to observers whether he could reach Maria Brewster's before Monday evening.

One Sunday night he staid a little longer than usual—the clock struck ten before he started. Then he rose, and said, as he had done every Sunday evening for so many years, "Well, Maria, I guess it's about time for me to be goin'."

She helped him on with his coat, and tied on his tippet. Contrary to his usual habit he stood in the door, and hesitated a minute: there seemed to be something he wanted to say.

"Maria."

"Well, David?"

"I'm gittin' to be an old man, you know, an' I've allus been slow-goin'; I couldn't seem to help it. There has been a good many things I haven't got around to." The old cracked voice quavered painfully.

"Yes, I know, David, all about it; you couldn't help it. I wouldn't worry a bit about it if I were you."

"You don't lay up anything agin me, Maria?"

"No, David."

"Good night, Maria."

"Good night, David. I will fetch you over some boiled dinner to-morrow."

She held the lamp at the door till the patient, tottering old figure was out of sight. She had to wipe the tears from her spectacles in order to see to read her Bible when she went in.

Next morning she was hurrying up her housework to go over to David's—somehow she felt a little anxious about him this morning—when there was a loud knock at her door. When she opened it a boy stood there, panting for breath; he was David's next neighbor's son.

"Mr. Emmons is sick," he said, "an' wants you. I was goin' for milk, when he rapped on the window. Father an' mother's in thar, an' the doctor. Mother said, tell you to hurry."

The news had spread rapidly; people knew what it meant when they saw Maria hurrying down the street, without her bonnet, her gray hair flying. One woman cried when she saw her. "Poor thing!" she sobbed, "poor thing!"

A crowd was around David's cottage when Mariah reached it. She went straight in through the kitchen to his little bedroom, and up to his side. The doctor was in the room, and several neighbors. When he saw Maria, poor David held out his hand to her and smiled feebly. Then he looked imploringly at the doctor, then at the others in the room. The doctor understood, and said a word to them, and they filed silently out. Then he turned to Maria. "Be quick," he whispered.

She leaned over him. "Dear David," she said, her wrinkled face quivering, her gray hair straying over his cheeks.

He looked up at her with a strange wonder in his glazing eyes. "Maria"—a thin, husky voice, that was more like a wind through dry corn stalks, said—"Maria, I'm—dyin', an'—I allers meant to—have asked you—to—marry me."—*Harper's Bazar.*

RENEWING OLD APPLE ORCHARDS.

How to Make a New Orchard out of an old one.

To remove old apple trees and replace them with new ones is one of the great mistakes of the day. We do not refer to trees that have attained their natural age, but to those that have become prematurely old, from inattention or abuse, or unfavorable circumstances. There is much more vitality in old, neglected apple trees than is usually supposed. Sound trees are also capable of much longer lease of life than they are credited with, under favorable circumstances reaching nearly or quite a hundred years. The average term of life, with good treatment, will fall but little below this. Yet apple orchards begin to fail in less than half that time, notwithstanding the evil may be so easily remedied. Our trees, instead of failing at half their natural age, may be made to reach their full term of years. The same may be done with trees of premature decay with hardly an exception, thus doubling their usefulness, and avoiding the expense of replanting and the delay of fruit-bearing in a young orchard.

The difficulty with these failing trees is, that the decaying branches waste sap which should go to the growing and maintaining of new wood to replace the old. This is more certainly and easily secured if the root power is what it should be, the ground deep and sufficiently porous to favor drainage, and if the roots strike downward, instead of being forced to the surface by the impervious subsoil. Old orchards in this condition want, first of all, the water taken out of the ground by underdraining. Then gradually remove the decrepit old branches; taking two or three years to do it where the top wants entire renovation. Where only a few large branches are to be removed, the work may be done in less time; in such case the shock will not be so great. These old trees, it seems, are sensitive in this respect. We learned this many years ago by a rather dear experience. But we now see how satisfactorily a tree may be restored, even when there is but little life left. It is the half-dead branches that are the life-suckers of the tree. When there is not enough sap to sustain the whole of a branch, the extremities first suffer, and so the heavy wood becomes a reservoir of the sap, which all the while lessens and retreats toward the base. If it is not arrested the tree must perish. The gradual decay of trees begins at the tips, with exceptions, as in the case of the Spitzenbergs (Esopus), whose canker usually strikes the larger branches, and nearer the centre than the extremities, the branches maintaining their growth and continuing to bear their fruit. This happens years before the disease kills the tree. But this can be managed successfully, as will appear hereafter.

The first thing to be done with a decaying orchard, after the soil is corrected, if it needs it, which it probably does in the majority of cases, is to note the extent of the decay. If only a quarter or a third of the smaller branches are affected, remove these—and of course remove dead wood, whether large or small—and thin out a little the remainder of the branches. This is an important point in pruning that should never be lost sight of. So far the thing has been very clear; it is only the common, necessary practice of thinning out branches. The most difficult part is yet to come. Some of the larger branches are about dead, and some seem dead. The point is to ascertain the extent of life, for you are about to lay the ax to the root of these branches, which is like thigh amputation. If there is considerable life left, and the tree has but few of the large divisions, you are laying the ax to the tree itself by removing these. Where there is but little life, a branch is practically removed already, so far as the shock (from its excision) is concerned. Its removal is not only harmless, but is a benefit, as what little sap occupied the base uselessly now goes to form new wood, with an increase yearly of growth. A new shoot having been started in place of the old, giving thus current to the sap, another main branch may be removed the next year, and another the year after, or, if they are numerous, more than one a year may be taken.

The Time.

Speaking of interesting feats in telegraphy, a San Francisco paper recalls a noteworthy exchange of words between that city and Valencia Bay, Ireland. An unbroken circuit was made from San Francisco to Heart's Content (some 4,500 miles), the cable landing on the American side, and the operator there was asked by the operator in San Francisco to see how soon he could get an answer from the other side of the ocean. The message sent from San Francisco was: "To operator, Valencia Bay: Ten o'clock here; what time is it with you?" Almost instantly the reply came: "Six o'clock in the morning, and the maids are milking cows." The exchange of words occupied not more than three minutes.

AN ARKANSAS JUDGE.

THE LAST COURT HE HELD.

A Case of Father and Daughter Appealed from Arkansas to a Higher Tribunal.

[From the Arkansas Traveler.]

Old Judge Grepson, a justice of the peace, was never known to smile. He came to Arkansas years ago, and year after year, by the will of the voters, he held his place as magistrate. The lawyers who practiced in his court never joked with him, because every one soon learned that the old man never engaged in levity. Every morning, no matter how bad the weather might be, the old man took his place behind the bar which, with his own hands, he had made, and every evening, just at a certain time he closed his books and went home.

No one ever engaged him in private conversation, because he would talk to no one. No one ever went to his home, a little cottage among the trees in the city's outskirts, because he had never shown a disposition to make welcome the visits of those who even lived in the immediate vicinity. His office was not given him through the influence of "electioneering," because he never asked any man for his vote. He was first elected because, having once been summoned in a case of arbitration, he exhibited the executive side of such a al mind that the people nominated and elected him. He soon gained the name of the "hard justice," and every lawyer in Arkansas referred to his decisions. His rulings were never reversed by the higher courts. He showed no sentiment in decision. He stood upon the platform of a law which he made a study, and no man disputed him.

Several days ago a woman charged with misdemeanor was arraigned before him.

"The old man seems more than ever unsteady," remarked a lawyer, as the magistrate took his seat. "I don't see how a man so old can stand the vexations of a court much longer."

"I am not well to-day," said the Judge, turning to the lawyers, "and any cases that you may have you will please dispatch to the best, and, let me add, quickest of your ability."

Every one saw that the old man was unusually feeble, and no one thought of a scheme to prolong a discussion, for all the lawyers had learned to almost reverence him.

"Is this the woman?" asked the Judge. "Who is defending her?"

"I have no defense, Your Honor," the woman replied. "In fact I do not think that I need any, for I am here to confess my guilt. No man can defend me," and she looked at the magistrate with a curious gaze. "I have been arrested on a charge of disturbing the peace, and I am willing to submit my case. I am dying of consumption, Judge, and I know that any ruling made by the law can have but little effect on me;" and she coughed a hollow, vacant cough, and drew around her an old black shawl that she wore.

The expression on the face of the magistrate remained unchanged, but his eyelids dropped and he did not raise them when the woman continued: "As I say, no man can defend me. I am too near that awful approach to pass which we know is everlasting death to soul and to body. Years ago I was a child of brightest promise; I lived with my parents in Kentucky. Wayward and light-hearted, I was the admired of all the gay society known in our neighborhood. A man came and professed his love for me. I don't say this, Judge, to excite your sympathy. I have many and many a time been drawn before courts, but I never before spoke of my past life."

She coughed again and caught a flow of blood on a handkerchief which she pressed to her lips. "I speak of it now because I know that this is the last court on earth before which I will be arraigned. I was fifteen years old when I fell in love with the man. My father said he was bad, but I loved him. He came again and again, and when my father said that he should come no more I ran away and married him. My father said I should never come home again. I had always been his pride and had loved him so dearly, but he said that I must never again come to his home—my home, the home of my youth and happiness. How I longed to see him. How I yearned to put my head on his breast.

"My husband became addicted to drink. He abused me. I wrote to my father, asking him to let me come home, but the answer that came was: 'I do not know you!' My husband died—yes, cursed God and died! Homeless and wretched, and with my little boy, I went out into the world. My child died and I bowed down and wept over a pauper's grave. I wrote to my father again, but he answered: 'I know not those who disobey my commandments.' I turned away from that letter hardened. I embraced sin. I rushed madly into vice. I spurned my teachings. I was time and time again arrested. Now I am here."

Several lawyers rushed forward. A crimson tide flowed from her lips. They leaned her lifeless head back against the chair. The old magistrate had not raised his eyes. "Great God!" said a lawyer, "he is dead." The woman was his daughter.

When Senator Vest was solicited by the suffrago-begging women to help their cause, says a Washington letter, he listened patiently while they contended, in the usual style, that the woman was the equal of the man and ought to hold office—any office, Senator, Governor, Postmaster, Justice of the Peace or Constable—anything, indeed. "Great heavens," said Vest, "do you mean that? Now, just think of it. Think of a man going home and kissing a justice of the peace, or telling a friend that he was in love with a constable! It is dreadful!"

A WASHINGTON GIRL can blush till her nose bleeds.

EDUCATING AN ARMY.

What Gen. Stone Did for the Egyptians—A Great Work.

Gen. Stone, in speaking of his connection with the Egyptian army, said:

"I saw at once that the great necessity for the army, in order to make it good and capable, and the great necessity for the mass of the people who would have to furnish the material, was instruction and education. A large number of the officers could neither read nor write, but quite a number of the junior officers, who had come from the military schools re-established by Ismail Pacha, were fairly instructed. His Highness, the Khedive, during several months made no demands on me as to what was necessary for great improvements in the army, leaving me full time to study the subject carefully. But in the month of August or September, 1870, he suddenly asked me: 'General, what is the worst thing you see in the Egyptian army?' I told him that the worst thing I saw was that it was commanded entirely by civilians.

"At this he was greatly astonished. 'You say that? Have I no generals or colonels or majors in the regiments?' I told him yes; but at the same time alongside each captain there was a civilian clerk who prepared all the papers of the company, and alongside each chief of battalion there were one or two civilian clerks who did for the battalion what the company civilian clerk did for the company, and thus the whole administration of the regiments, the control of the pay, the clothing and the rations, were in the hands of civilians. He then asked me how it was in America. I told him. 'Ah, then,' he said, 'your non-commissioned officers and privates can read and write?' 'That, Your Highness, was exactly what I was trying to get at. That is the great necessity for your army.'

"After thinking a moment the Khedive said:—'General, you are right,' and he sent immediately to the Minister of War and ordered that thenceforth no man should be promoted in the Egyptian army unless he could read and write. Thus a private soldier could not become a corporal and a corporal could not become a sergeant, a lieutenant could not become a captain unless he could at least read and write. Then I said:—'Your Highness, you make a requirement, but Your Highness must give the means for meeting this requirement, and I must be allowed to establish a school in every battalion of your army.' This was immediately done, and the effect of this can be very easily conceived. The whole Egyptian army became immediately a great school, giving an hour and a half each day outside of their regular duties to education.

"So great was the effect of this that four years afterward seventy-six per cent. of the whole Egyptian army could read and write. This carried instruction throughout the whole country in the class of peasants, because the soldiers finding the advantage of instruction desired the same advantages for their children. At the same time the Khedive gave me *carte blanche* for the establishment of a good staff college. The *elèves* of this school were chosen from the best scholars of the best schools in the country. Advantages of pay were given to them, and it is from this college that have come the excellent staff officers now found in the Egyptian army.

"The staff college having been established, and the artillery, infantry and cavalry schools much improved, I then proposed the establishment of a non-commissioned officers' school, drawing a sergeant and corporal from each company. This made a school of 1,500 non-commissioned officers, forming two model battalions. It had two great advantages—first, it instructed her commissioned officers in reading, writing and arithmetic, etc., and having well-selected officers for these two battalions it unified the details of drill; for these men returned to their companies and were replaced by others, and carried with it to all regiments the same detail of instruction and drill. Pursuing the same idea I found that the non-commissioned officers brought their young sons to the school to learn in the hours of their recreation what they themselves were learning.

"I then proposed to His Highness that, as they had themselves learned the value of education, the time had come for the establishment of a soldiers' children's school. He was very much delighted with the idea, and ordered the immediate erection of a school for soldiers' children in each division of his army. These schools (established in 1873) were so successful that in 1878, when the great financial difficulties fell upon the Khedive, there were 2,800 sons of soldiers receiving good education in these schools, and some of them had reached the higher branches of geometry and drawing. This school was established not as a charity, but expressly as the right of a soldier bearing arms for the Khedive to have his son educated."

Those Georgia Bonds.

When Milledgeville, Ga., was occupied by General Sherman, in 1864, a Wisconsin regiment was in charge of the State-house. In the hurried flight of State officers, of course, a great many papers were left behind. Among others there was a lot of bonds that had been prepared for issue, signed up, and ready for delivery, but they had not been delivered. They fell into the hands of that regiment. And now letters are daily received by the Georgia authorities asking about these bonds, and if they will be paid. To these letters the State Treasurer replies: "The bond described by you was issued in aid of rebellion, and as the people are now 'truly loyal' and the Constitution of the United States forbids the payment of such claims, I know that you, as a loyal citizen, will not insist on their payment."

THE HUMOROUS PAPERS.

WHAT WE FIND TO LAUGH OVER.

The Wicked Boy—Pulling a Tooth—No Complaints—Making Terms—A Pet Joke—Was Willing, Etc., Etc.

NO COMPLAINTS FROM THE BOARDERS.

A Detroit milkman some time since secured a customer whom he soon discovered meant to pay in promises, but he realized that if he quit serving her he stood no chance of collecting the debt already contracted. He therefore planned to oblige her to dismiss him, and began by adding one-fourth water to the milk. No fault being found he put in fifty per cent. of water. Three days passed without complaint, and the amount of water rose to seventy-five per cent. In three or four days more he served her with two quarts of water colored by a gill of milk. Next morning he expected to hear from it, but as the servant girl made no complaints he asked:

"How does the family like the milk?"

"Pretty well, I guess."

"No complaints?"

"Not as I've heard. Missus is a widow, you know, and doesn't drink tea nor coffee on account of the dyspepsia, and the boarders have all they can do to complain of the butter!"

The man gave it up as a bad job.—*Detroit Free Press.*

MAKING TERMS.

At the battle of Buckland Mills, where the Michigan cavalry had it hot and heavy for half a day, a sudden flank movement of one of the regiments cut off about twenty Confederates who had dismounted and were sheltered by a fence. There was no escape for them, and a captain rode forward crying out:

"Surrender! surrender! If you don't surrender, we'll riddle you!"

He had almost reached the fence when a tall, long-haired "Johnny" lifted himself up, threw one leg over the top rail, and coolly called out:

"Say, you thar! Did you order us to surrender?"

"Yes, and be quick about it!"

"How many of you uns are over thar?"

"A thousand—five thousand—enough to eat your whole army up!"

"And you want us to surrender?"

"Yes—at 'em, boys!"

"Waal, now, capting," continued the old Confed., "don't be in such a dratted hurry. Here's nineteen of us here, and the boys would like to know how much you'll pay a head, and whether we are to get cash or take it out in dicker. Come, cap., make us your best figgers, and don't let's have any more jaw about it!"—M. QUAD.

A WICKED BOY.

"Well, what have you got to say about putting up signs in front of my store, 'Rotten Eggs' and 'Frowy Butter a Specialty,'" said the grocery man, as he took the bad boy by the ear and pulled him around. "You have got an idea you are smart, and I want you to keep away from here. The next time I catch you in here I shall tell the police and have you pulled. Now git!"

The boy pushed his ear back on the side of his head where it belonged, took out a cigarette and lit it, and after puffing smoke in the face of the grocery cat that was sleeping on the cover of the sugar barrel, he said:

"If I was a provision pirate, that never sold anything but what was spoiled so it couldn't be sold in a first-class store, who cheated in weights and measures, who bought only wormy figs and decayed codfish, who got his butter from a fat-rendering establishment, his cider from a vinegar factory, and his sugar from a glucose factory, I would not insult the son of one of the first families. Why, sir, I could go out on the corner, and when I saw customers coming here I could tell a story that would turn their stomachs, and send them to the grocery on the next corner. Suppose I should tell them that the cat sleeps in the dried apple barrel, and the mice made nests in the prune box, and rats ran through the raisins, and that you never wash your hands except on Decoration Day and Christmas; that you wipe your nose on your shirt-sleeves, and that you have the itch, do you think your business would be improved? Suppose I should tell the customers that you buy sour-kraut of a wooden-shoe Polacker, who makes it of pieces of cabbages that he gets by gathering swill, and you sell that stuff to respectable people, could you pay the rent? If I should tell them that you put lozenges in the collection-plate at church and charge the minister forty cents a pound for oleomargarine, you would have to close up. Old man, I am onto you, and now you apologize for pulling my ear."

The grocery man turned pale during the recital, and finally said the bad boy was one of the best little fellows in the town, and the boy went out and hung up a sign in front: "Girl wanted to cook."—*Peck's Sun.*

PULLING A TOOTH.

"Weel, Bridget," said Margery, "how did you get along with the docthur?"

Bridget—"Says I, 'Och docthur, dear, its my tooth that aches entirely, and I have a mind to have it drawn out, and it plaze ye!' Says he til me, 'Och, murther, can ye ask me that now?' Says I, 'Sure have I slept day or night these three days?' So thin the docthur took his iron instrument in a hurry, with as little consarnment as Barney would swape the knives and forks from the tables. 'Be aisy, docthur,' says I, 'there's time enough—you'll not be in such a hurry when your thurn comes, I'm thinking.' 'O, well,' says the docthur, 'and yer no ready new you may come the morrow.' 'Indade, docthur, I'll not stir from this sate wid this auld tooth alive in my jaw,' says I; 'clap on yer pinchers, and mind ye get hoult of the right one—ye may aisily see it by its aching and jumping.'

"With that he dabs a razor-looking weapon intil the mouth, and cut up the gums, as if it were nought but cowld mate for hash for breakfast. Says I, 'Docthur what are you afther? D'ye want to make an anatomy of a living creathur?' 'Sit still,' says he, jamming something like a corkscrew into my jaw, and twisting the very sowl out of me. I sat still, because the murdering thafe held me down with his knee, and the gripe of his iron in my lug. He then gave an awful pull, hard enough to wring a wet blanket as dry as gunpowder. Didn't I think the day of judgment was come till me? Didn't I see the red fire of the pit?

"I felt my head fly off my showders, and looking up saw something in the docthur's wrenching-iron. 'Is that my head you've got there,' says I. 'No, it's only yer tooth,' he made answer. 'May be it is,' says I, as my eyes began to open, and by putting my hand up, I found the outside of my face on, though I felt as if all the inside had been hauled out. I had taken a dollar to pay for the operation, but I thought I'd just ax him the price; so I says, 'docthur, how much may ye ax beside the trouble?' 'Fifty cents,' says he. 'Fifty cents!' says I 'sure I've not been submitting three days to that tyrant of a tooth for fifty cents. Troth, this same teeth pulling is not so very expensive, and I'm much obleeged till ye docthur.'"

WOULD NEVER MARRY.

"Mrs. Flapjack, your husband has been dead several years. Do you never think of marrying again?" asked a Texas legislator of his landlady, a very attractive widow, who keeps an Austin boarding house.

"No, sir, I do not. None of us know what trouble is in store for us in the future, but if I should be a widow ten times over I should never marry again."

The legislator sighed, and said he would not, either, under the circumstances.

When the widow gets to talking about matrimony, she becomes excited, and does not pay attention to what she says. —*Texas Siftings.*

NOT PLEASANT.

"Are your domestic relations agreeable?" asked a judge of a colored witness.

"What's dat conjunction, boss?"

"I ask, are your family ties pleasant?"

"Wall, no, sah. When a 'oman ties a man when he's drunk an' whips him till he's sober, I doan' think dat it's pleasant, sah."—*Arkansas Traveler.*

AN ENGLISH PORTER'S PET JOKE.

I happened to be at Bretchley Junction on the London and Northwestern when the train from Oxford came in, on one side and that from Cambridge on the other, writes a London correspondent of the Detroit *Free Press.* A great many people were waiting for the main liner going north. Presently a train appeared up the line.

"Does that train stop at Rugby?" I asked a porter.

"It do," he answered. "But take my advice; don't go by that train."

There was no time for explanation, but as I saw everybody else preparing to get aboard, I grasped my valise and stood ready with the rest. Suddenly there was a momentary glitter of carriages, a quick roar like thunder, and the train sped like an arrow through the station and was soon out of sight down the line. None of us got on. We all felt giddy and staggered back.

"Believe me?" said the porter giving me a friendly nudge with his elbow, "I've been at this junction ten years, and I see more people change their minds about getting on that train than any other on the line."

HE WANTS TO KNOW, YOU KNOW.

Jacob Fri-b, of the Third Ohio Cavalry, applied for a pension, his claim being that he had a hand-to-hand fight with his sabre for five miles on the 3d of July, 1863, during which he was severely hacked, also shot in the leg. The application fell into the hands of a very critical examiner, who returned it with the following indorsement: "The claimant is required to state under oath, what caused him to get into a fight with his sabre; what kind of a sabre was it he got into a fight with; how he happened to have a hand-to-hand fight with it; whether there were any witnesses present during the fight; how he managed to get shot while fighting with his sabre whether it was a shooting sabre; whether he believes the sabre-shot him; whether it shot anybody else; whether he shot it; how many shots were fired; who fired the first shot; whether the soldier was in the habit of fighting his sabre; how long a time he fought it, and whether he had ever fought any other sabre. It should be shown by competent testimony whether the soldier shot the sabre or the sabre shot the soldier. It should also be shown whether they fought for the distance of five miles apart or the sabre was five miles long."

HE PROMISED.

A prisoner for the Work House from the western part of the State, the *Detroit Free Press* tells us, arrived here the other day accompanied by his wife, and as she parted with him at the depot she said:

"Now, Henry, two years will soon pass away."

"Yes, Katie."

"I hope this will be a great lesson to you."

"I think it will."

"You are going to reform?"

"I am, that."

"I'm so glad to hear you say so."

"Now, then, promise me that for the two years you won't drink, smoke, gamble, go to horse races or circuses or hang around saloons. Come, that's a good man."

He promised, and there is some danger he won't be able to break it.

THE man who thinks he can move the world should begin by Wheeling, West Virginia.

MEREDITH MATTERS.

Mr. R. S. Moses has received the appointment of janitor of the Town hall.

The public library is indebted to Mr. E. H. Muloon for a book.

Mr. W. W. Stevens of New York City, is the guest of George C. Hoyt.

Dr. B. Goodenough has returned after an absence of a few weeks.

School commenced at Tilton the 31st. Miss Nellie M. French and Fred L. Hawkins are attending.

Mr. D. B. Ames purchased a horse of Clough & Chase, capable of trotting inside of 3 minutes.

Rev. John Pettingill is moving to Eaton this week, having accepted a call from the F. W. Baptist church at that place.

Sociable at the Chapel next Wednesday evening. Supper from 6 to 8 o'clock. Tickets 10cts.

Mrs. F. F. Brown, dressmaker, has a new sign from Harnhorn & Son.

The measles are coming our way, and some of our young folks are having them.

Mr. F. B. Wilson will soon occupy the building Miss Eva Dearborn lately had.

Mr. Worrell has recently purchased a new iron pianer. Cost $1,400.00.

E. H. Maloon & Co., will make an addition to their shop this season.

Prof. I. O. Plummer, little Georgie Plummer, and Master Johnnie Twombly gave a concert in the Centre vestry, Tuesday evening.

Rather will not be given to any other towns at present by our musical association.

Mrs. R. H. Putnam is visiting in Boston.

Asa S. McIntire has returned from a visit to his old home in Fryeburg, Maine.

Mrs. Hill has returned to Boston having spent the winter with her sister, Mrs. L. O. Plummer.

Rev. G. H. Pinkham has had three children sick with the measles.

Rev. Messrs. Pinkham and Davis have been holding revival meetings at Centre vestry with good success.

The friends of Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Eaton made them a visit Monday evening. All had a very pleasant time.

Mr. C. W. Haley being sick, the spring term of his school will close soon.

The higher department has closed. The department under the charge of Mrs. Cora Crum closes next Friday.

I. B. Davis had a sleigh damaged last week by a horse becoming frightened.

The firm of J. W. Beede & Co. have dissolved partnership. The junior member, Mr. J. F. Beede, has accepted a position in the First National Bank of Boston.

Mr. T. B. Nichols will sell out his business at a very low figure for cash or good security.

Mr. C. J. Putnam of Denver, a native of this town, is stopping with Mr. J. B. French. Mr. Putnam will stay East until the middle of the summer.

The Cantata of Esther took place at the Town hall on Thursday and Friday evenings of last week, and was first-class. The expenses amounted to 24 cents more than the proceeds.

Annual precinct meeting at Wamesit Engine hall, Saturday, April 7th, at 2 o'clock p. m. It is to choose the usual officers for the coming year, and act upon the following articles: To see how much money the precinct will vote for the purchase of new hose and other apparatus. To see if the precinct will vote to light the streets in said precinct, agreeably to the ...ecinct. Also ...vote to establish one or more ...ecinct. Also ...vote to establish ...servoirs in said precinct, agreeably to a petition of J. D. ...ett, E. D. Sinclair and others. The meeting is important, and all should attend.

A meeting of J. S. Sanborn's, which was left in the woods at the rear of the Town hall one day, was stalked with some clear merriment to a depth of about ...ld inches near the heart, by some ...ckers, from the effects of which ...s disappearing as long as the snow ...s. John Neally's harness was mutilated, thus endangering the occupants of the carriage. Conductors have also been made a number of times of robes, whips, etc., being taken. Such acts demand a thorough investigation, in the hands of the authorities, so that guilty ones should be punished to the full extent of the law.

ASHLAND ALLEGATIONS.

Porter has just ordered a large invoice of clocks which he invites his patrons to call and examine. Also a large invoice of fancy goods as used for the wants of his customers, and will make prices to suit.

Hall's orchestra played at a Masonic ball at Sawyer's Hall, Wentworth, March 25th, to the great disappointment of all present. The affair was a success.

The G. A. R. is in a most flourishing condition and the boys are in their high element. They have a meeting every week, and on the first Monday evening, March 31, in which they have sent invitations to the Ladies' Relief Corps and others to attend.

The Ladies' Relief Corps have in filled the most sanguine expectations as regards its present and future existence. They have a strong and well-disciplined membership, are doing a good work and, what is greatly to their credit, they are thoroughly in earnest with their work.

The ladies of Rail of Corps were agreeably surprised at receiving a visit from the representatives of the Relief Corps of Plymouth, at their meeting on Tuesday evening, March 24. A very pleasant greeting to all was exchanged.

The assembly held at the Town H. L. Tuesday evening, March 25th, was a very pleasant affair, and was very well attended, about 50 couples present. Hall's orchestra furnished the music, and it was excellent.

How elated the Grand Army sugar party, Georgie? "Such a sweet crowd!"

Charles Hodgdon has left Ashland for Bradford, Vt., where he has accepted a position in a paper mill.

Mr. Edson Hodge, the well-known boot and shoe maker, who has been confined for the last few weeks with a severe cold, is now able to be out, and a change of climate will be beneficial.

Mr. Abel Mitchell is still in a critical condition. Physicians are in constant attendance.

Hon. Jeremiah Berry is expected to lose his youngest eyes. We congratulate him on his recovery.

Mr. E. P. Bailey is improving.

A corps of the Sons of Veterans was organized last night, with the following officers: Captain, C. B. Heath; 1st Lieutenant, A. H. Lougee; 2nd, J. P. Fowler; 1st Sergeant, C. A. Andrews; Surgeon, G. W. Lambert; Ordnance Sergeant, H. S. Smith; Sergeant Major, W. E. Smith; Q. M. Sergeant, J. H. Lougee; Corporal, Frank Lougee, Corporal, Frank Small. We are pleased to state that the above organization is manned with excellent material, and deserves to become an order of great influence and attraction. We wish them success in their new undertaking.

Rodney Cheney is in Boston.

Eddie Rogers is visiting in Franklin.

Mrs. J. H. Wellegh is to visit Boston the middle of the week.

Owing to the extreme cold weather lately, the Squam River is considerably lower.

A. Scribner's new mill property was recently bought over by parties running business. It is to start in a few days.

L. Woodbury Watson is seriously ill with pneumonia.

C. H. Daniels, of Littleton, was in town recently.

Charles H. Hodgdon has been here recently visiting his sister who is sick.

Moses Scribner and Che-ley will attend Tilton seminary next term, which opens next week. Mr. Wilbur Bailey will also attend, we learn.

Arrangements for a janitor at the school building are being made. The following duties are required of him: to keep the school house warmed and ready, when needed; to clean the house thoroughly once a week; to sweep and dust each day; ring the bells before the sessions; to care for the out-houses and lot; to take daily to prevent to keep open the buildings. The duties will express through three terms of ten weeks each. No extra pay will be given except for ringing and piling wood.

Resolutions of respect and regret for the death of Wilbur Hughes were passed by Mount Prospect Lodge, F. & A. M., Monday evening, in which his Christian character, manifested through many trials, was strongly spoken of. Memorial services were held in the lodge room, at which relatives of the deceased, and they were unusually numerous of his young and widowed mother, Mrs. Hughes was present. The commendation and in no death the community sustains a great loss.

Mount Prospect Lodge No. 69, F. & A. M., held their regular communication Monday evening, the 24th, at which the following officers were installed: R. Preston Sanborn, W. M.; Albert F. Maynard, S. W.; Frank S. Smith, J. W.; Ambrose Sawtelle, Treasurer; George S. Sawtelle, Secretary; Dexter Sanborn, S. D.; Charles Godfrey, J. D.; George B. Goodwin and Jesse Goodwin, Stewards; Alfred D. Pettengill, Tyler; James P. Sawtelle, Tyler. Junior D. Cummings was elected representative to the Grand Lodge. Frank L. Hughes was appointed Marshal; E. D. Dearborn, James Goodwin and D. E. Cummings, Finance Committee.

The following is added to our report of last week in regard to town meeting: Collector of Taxes, E. E. Dearborn; Louis N. Smythe, for remaining School Committee; George B. Stevens, Overseer of the Poor; E. E. Dearborn, Librarian; James Gradine, Janitor of Town Hall; Edward L. Shepard, Highway Surveyor in District No. 1; Charles H. Dow, E. P. Hornsgton, Constables; Dexter Sanborn, Francis M. Hughes, Henry C. Dearborn, Asa Ambrose, H. Shepard, D. B. Baker, C. F. Bracy, Fish and Game Wardens; Otis Willoughby, George W. Sawtelle, Forest Merrimack, Hogreeves. It was voted to raise $1 000 for town expenses; $1,500 for the repair of the highway, one half to be expended on the highway laid out by John Webster, and the other half on the road leading to Mrs. A. J. Culley, P. O. Salary remains: Mrs. J. S. Nichols, 3rd Mrs. M. M. Hatchway.

Regular Monthly meeting in Town Hall tomorrow at 2 P. M. Joseph Kidder supplies for Mr. Shinn. He will preach an Easter sermon.

FISH HATCHING AT LIVERMORE FALLS.

The troughs, about twenty inches wide by six deep, made in sections to extend nearly the entire length of the hatching house, are arranged on trestles with sufficient inclination to allow the water, which is let in at one end, to flow with a gentle current down the length of the trough and into a waste pipe. Contained in each trough is a series of hatching boxes, which may be described as square, shallow sieves made by fastening small wire screening for the bottom on to a frame a foot wide and of sufficient length to fill the trough crosswise.

The sieves are so constructed that when in place they act up a trifle from the bottom of the trough, also just below the surface of the water in the trough, thus allowing a free current of water to flow over and under and through the eggs which are deposited, and spread over the wire screening.

After the process of putting down the eggs is completed, comes that of sorting out and removing the bad ones, which are readily distinguished by the loss of their fine, lustrous salmon tint, and acquiring a dead, opaque yellow. If left in the trough, each bad egg would infect all its neighbors that it touches, until, in turn the whole batch would be destroyed. Herein probably lies one of the secrets way the artificial hatching of salmon eggs has produced so much greater results than the natural process. In the natural process the salmon came up the stream during the summer months for the purpose of laying eggs. Late in the fall a favorable spot is selected by the pair, on a coarse, good bottom, where a hole is swept or dug out by those curious fish. The female then deposits her eggs in and among the sand and gravel, and retires. The male then hovers over the spot and deposits the fecundating principle from his ... the eggs. ...ming principle ... which gives ... now the loving pair proceed to cover up their eggs with the same sand and gravel to the depth of eight or ten inches. When this operation is completed they are ready to return to the salt water, leaving their progeny to hatch, wriggle out, and wash out at their leisure. By this process it will be readily understood that a large per cent of the eggs must be destroyed; and again, a large portion of those that hatch are so imprisoned that they never see the light, but perish in the first ditch, so that the best result ever obtained by those that have made a close study of the subject may be stated at fifteen per cent by natural process, while by the artificial method, nearly all are hatched. After the eggs are in position and freed from bad ones, the blinders are closed, keeping them in total darkness until hatched, when the young fish are removed from the screens and placed in the troughs where they remain perfectly quiet for some weeks until the yolksack, from which they derive nourishment is all absorbed, and they are compelled to seek food from the surrounding water. This is the period at which they are considered old enough for distribution. The California salmon very closely resemble the Atlantic salmon, with the exception of being deeper in proportion to length.

Within the limits of the State of Connecticut, which has no laws for the protection of salmon, there have been taken from the Connecticut River alone during this season, over five hundred salmon to our certain knowledge, which is probably but a small proportion of what were really taken. Suppose the number to be 1,000, averaging ten lbs., and worth two dollars each' we have $2,000 worth of salmon taken as their result of the slight experiment of stocking the head waters of the Connecticut in 1874' with 250,000 young salmon at a trifling cost. M. H.

LOON POND.

Mrs. P. Micklon, and Mrs. J. A. Ellsworth have been quite ill. Dr. Rogers attended them.

Bonney Shampoo, has moved into the house lately occupied by Ira Mitchell.

J. Sanborn has stopped work on the ledge for a short time.

Julia Donovan is visiting friends in Littleton.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Tyrell have gone to visit friends in Bath and Warren.

Several of our people are expecting to attend Mr. Parks' auction at East Haverhill next Thursday.

We see the Holderness correspondent would like to have the women wake up to a realizing sense of their duty in regard to the school meetings. Now what can they do when the highways are blockaded with drifts and they have never been trained to snow shoes? S.

WOODSTOCK.

Town meeting passed very quietly. J. W. Campbell, Moderator; Isaac Fox, 1st selectman; Isaac Campbell, 2nd; Arthur Hunt 3rd. George Patter, Town clerk; Thomas V. Smith, sealer of weights and measures; Daniel Dearborn highway surveyor in district, No. 2.

George R. Silver has been in town on a brief visit.

The lumbermen are doing a good business. They draw very heavy loads of lumber, the quality of which cannot be surpassed.

The locomotive passed up the valley line, the 17th, the first time since the heavy storm.

BRISTOL.

Last Saturday, Mr. Gilman Sanborn, aged 68, fell on the large circular saw in Drake's saw mill, cutting his right leg nearly off both above and below the knee and getting a severe gash in the left leg. Dr. Valley dressed the wounds. Mr. Sanborn died Tuesday P. M. W.

PLYMOUTH PARAGRAPHS.

A cat, belonging to Samuel Milligan, 18 years old, recently died.

The ladies of the Congregational society gave a very enjoyable supper at their vestry on Friday evening of last week.

While unloading his steam engine at Eastern a short time ago, Mr. O. G. Smith broke it.

Rev. D. C. C. Knowles will preach an Easter discourse in the Methodist church next Sabbath evening.

Mrs. Kate McQuesten White is now ready to give more give instruction on the piano and organ, at the rate of 20 lessons for $10.00.

Henry Chapman has been working for B. F. St. Clair & Co., on account of the illness of George Bayley.

John Whiteman is now saving the Pemigewasset River wood pile. In former years several horses and men have been employed, but now it is unnecessary.

Herman L. Eley has obtained a large number of signatures to a petition to the legislature for the adoption of the town system of schools in place of the present district plan.

Dr. J. W. Preston, a Bristol druggist, has been held for trial on a charge of selling liquor, preferred by the ladies of the Women's Christian Temperance Union.—*Telegraph.*

Visit the 5 and 10 cent counters at Barrows' big 3, and see the large quantity of goods he is now selling at the extraordinary low sum of 5 and 10 cents.

Owing to sickness, etc., Mr. and Mrs. William Thornton will not, L. G. Hull, organist, were the only members of the Congregational choir last Sabbath.

Charles Cutter, having bought Mrs. Mary Foster's house, will soon move into it, while the occupants will go into rooms in Benjamin Goodall's house.

The addition of oysters to the bill of fare at the railroad restaurant has been fully appreciated by the traveling public; also, the napkins. Thanks to Mr. Wheeler.

A Universalist sociable was held at M. A. Perrin's Tuesday night and a gathering of ministers at Thomas Robie's Wednesday night by the Methodists.

General Manager Dodge will start on his western trip from southern California early next month and will reach Lere by the middle of May.

The Montreal express down Sunday morning, due here a little past three o'clock, did not arrive until early dark that night, having been delayed, as so frequently the case, by drifting snow on the South Eastern railroad in Canada.

A dance was given at the Town Hall on Friday evening of last week, gotten up by Henry Sorrell, Joseph Sawyer and others. Music was furnished by two violins. There were over 30 present, about one fourth being ladies.

School district No. 2 now pays five per cent. on its debt, although it has previously paid a little less. When the debt was first contracted, about a year ago, the amount was ... and the interest ... per cent.

...cost $7,0.0. ... and three cents

... that some thawing has taken place, the effects of the numerous trips of the gouger during the past winter are more plainly visible, for a space of 20 feet or more on each side of the track is melted and dirty, caused by the snow scooped out by the powerful plow.

Misses Mollie McCue and Bertha Bean, formerly employees at the Pemigewasset House, but for some time past working in a straw hat manufactory in Foxboro, Mass., have lately returned here to work at the former place during the coming season.

The estate of Patrick Kiernan, of Chelsea, Mass., late contractor of the Pemigewasset Valley Railroad, has been settled at 32 9-10 cents on the dollar. His liabilities were about $25,0.0, mostly due for boarding help employed in the construction. The number of creditors is about 25.

F. C. Green, a well-known railroad conductor, who was lately injured in Nebraska and narrowly escaped being killed, is now just able to go about on crutches. He has been under the care of the railroad company's surgeon, has been attended by persons in their employ, and even his crutches were furnished by the company, doubtless.

The funeral services of the late Miss Maud Gould, 14 months old, occurred Thursday afternoon, commencing at the residence of the parents at 1:30. The portion was brief but more extended exercises took place in the Methodist church, beginning half an hour later. Rev. Mr. Knowles conducted the services and John Mason acted as manager. The bearers were Millie J. Butler, Frederick Frame, William Hoyt and Edward A. Cha e, all you young boys. A portion of the regular choir, with Miss Kena Merrill at the organ, furnished music, and there were some fine floral gifts. The remains were enclosed in an elegant white casket. Interment took place in Trinity churchyard.

A series of dances is to be held here every Friday evening for twenty-four weeks, at the Town Hall. There will be instruction given to those who are desirous of learning the art. One is to be held at Ashland every Tuesday evening for the same length of time. It is contemplated to close having the affair in charge to give a free supper at the end of the series.

From the estate of the late Mrs. Jonathan Adams, of Concord, Holderness School for Boys receives another scholarship of five thousand dollars, to be named the Julius K. Adams scholarship. The income thereof is to be used for the maintenance each year forever of some deserving student at Holderness School, Plymouth. From the same estate the Orphans' Home at Concord, near St. Paul's School, receives one thousand dollars.—*Exchange.*

Mr. Kelley, residing at the upper part of the village, while on his way to visit his mother in Ramsey, who has lately died, the oldest inhabitant of the town, had a very narrow escape from a serious accident. His animal, a young colt, got into the snow, and as he was getting from his sleigh to assist the horse, fell under its legs, he having stepped on his buffalo coat. Fortunately he received no injuries.

The annual school meeting in district No. 2 was held in one of the rooms of the Normal school building, Friday evening of last week, at 7 o'clock. The meeting was called to order by Charles J. Sewall, and he was reelected moderator. Frank E. Bickford was reelected clerk, but declined to serve, and J. P. Hackins was elected. John Mason was elected prudential committee, and L. M. Howe was chosen financial agent. Reports of prudential committee, financial agent and auditors were then read and accepted. It was voted to raise $3.0 in addition to the sum required by law for school purposes, and $200 to help pay the debt of the district, which is now $3,154. Pinsmore Fox was chosen auditor. It was a very pleasant meeting, there being a large number present, including many Normal school young ladies.

In his funeral discourse, at Alton, when Major Savage was present, Elder Durgin feelingly alluded to the Major's kindness to the soldiers and narrated an instance when he and the Major were detailed to bring up the rear and see that every man kept up, as the enemy was close upon them, and all sick and straggling soldiers were liable to be bayoneted or taken prisoners. They found several sick and disheartened fellows and the Major got off his horse and walked for miles, giving them alternately a ride, and thus brought them safely in camp. The evening after the funeral a large company of the boys of the '61 120d sent to the house of Mr. Durgin, and a donation party was given, and only a part of goodies were found. And then it was announced that one of the company present was one of those saved at the time. It was H. C. Pitterick, of Plymouth, who served as 2 d sick in the morning in order to be present and pay his last respects to his old commander and benefactor.—*Enterprise.*

Miss Martha Craig has returned from Boston.

Leonard Colburn has lately become janitor of the Town Hall.

Fifteen bars of Soap at B. F. St. Clair & Co.'s.

Mrs. F. B. Weeks has been ill with pneumonia.

The thaw of the first part of the week melted the snow considerably and made ice in the river even show signs of shifting.

G. ...e H. Adams, Esq., acted as cashier of the bank here for a few days in the absence of Mr. Copeland.

A new, hand-made harness of good stock will be sold very cheap. Call at B. F. St. Clair & Co.'s.

Oranges, lemons and bananas of the very best quality and the lowest prices, as usual at B. F. St. Clair & Co.'s.

A barrel of flour bought of B. F. St. Clair & Co., will make more loaves of bread than any other St. Louis flour. This has been tried and we know it to be a fact.

The *Democrat* must humanely ask why a too heavy load may not be relieved before fruitless attempts to ascend High, and street hill? We would ask, why some one may not be given the authority (in addition to some other duties in the vicinity) to demand a reasonable usage of animals on this hill? It will be only a few weeks before overloading ... of the year, and ... will be in Christian love.

Lots ... step taken ...

... afternoon last week, the shift... locomotive was returning from Ash... and where it had been to help a freight train over the summit, when it suddenly came upon the Montreal day express south about a mile below the village. The express was late and going at high speed, and it being in a favorable location, both succeeded in stopping before a collision occurred. The shifter, which was running wild, was obliged to return to Ashland in order to give the express a chance to pass.

A walk of a few hundred feet on the main track towards the Fair grounds, beyond Baker's river bridge to the first overhead bridge, revealed one and a half bars of pig iron, several bricks, two dozen spikes, two iron cups to the oil boxes of car wheels, several short sticks of wood dropped from locomotive tenders, small gravel for the length of a rail on each side of the track in various places, put on from the sand boxes of locomotives under the large drive wheels in order to climb the steep grade, orange peel, cigar stumps and bananas thrown away by passengers, only waste cast aside by the firemen, several broken iron "fish plates," used in fastening the rails together, and a "spike" in which they rest, several iron spikes and wooden "shims," used in fastening rails to the ties, lumps of coal and kernels of corn from freight cars. More or less of this material is to be seen along any railroad track at all times, but the unusual quantity was due to no more than and the recent thaw suddenly revealing it.

Miss E. M. Reed has been quite sick during the past week.

Mr. Alvah Merrill is still suffering from rheumatism.

S. A. Goodhue has gone on a trip to Boston and vicinity.

There was a lively dance at Mr. Perrier's the other night.

Mrs. J. C. Story, of Warren, formerly of this place, is quite ill.

Girl wanted to do housework by W. C. Sherman, Plymouth, N. H.

Astral oil for 17cts. per gallon at B. F. St Clair & Co's. It is the best.

A. J. C Barnard has returned from a seven weeks' business trip in New England.

At the Methodist prayer meeting last Sabbath evening a young lady was taken upon probation.

Two freight trains with two locomotives each, passed south in one day this week.

A missionary box was lately been made up by the ladies of the Congregational church and society under the direction of Mrs. Cyrus Sargent.

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Gould mourn the death of their infant daughter Maud, about 14 months old, who died the early part of the week.

T. J. Pratt's auction of crockery, etc., in J. T. Culver's old store closed the middle of this week after being open about two weeks.

Caldwell & Varnum having finished their contract as tracklayers of the Pemigewasset Railroad, have gone to the vicinity of Lake Champlain to engage in the same kind of work there.

Want d to hire 500 dollars for one year or 1 yr on mortgage, on property insured for 3,000 dollars. Address box 249, Plymouth, N. H.

It is rumored that Prof. Warren of the Normal school will resign at the end of the year to accept a Professorship in Princeton College.—*Enterprise.*

Two locomotives and about 30 empty freight cars had a hard time Wednesday night going north, in ascending the grade south near the Fair ground.

Mrs. W. M. Pressey & Co.'s variety store will be closed until March 26, as they are buying new spring goods in Boston.

It is estimated that the snow settled about eight inches Sunday in consequence of the warm weather.

The best assortment of rubber boots and shoes in town can be found at B. F. St Clair & Co's.

Ladies can find the best fitting boots, the best style, the best wearing boot for the price at B. F. St Clair & Co's.

Buy Astral oil because it is the best, the purest, and the cheapest. For sale only by B. F. St Clair & Co.

There will be another singing school at the Pond Saturday if the weather is favorable.

Tomkinson brothers' excelsior team horses ran away at the freight depot the other day, but Al Willoughby with great exertions stopped them, leaping upon the back of one of them and driving them from deep snow, where they were unable to go further.

At the annual meeting of Olive Branch Lodge, F. & A. M., Tuesday night, the following officers were elected and appointed: Edward W. White, W. M.; Joseph P. Hackins, S. W.; Horace F. Swan, J. W.; L. E. Hayward, Treasurer; John C. Farnham, Secretary; George S. Adams, S. D.; Frank H. Rollins, J. D.; H. L. Rogers, S. S.; H. A. White, J. S.; Asa Sawtelle, Marshal; R. O. Wright, Chaplain and representative to Grand Lodge. L. C. Hall, Organist; James Tomkinson, Tyler.

A Literary Surprise.

The Elzevir Library must be acknowledged the literary surprise of the year, and book buyers are delighted with its beauty and convenience as well as amazed by its economy in cost. Recent numbers at two cents each are: Sir Isaac Newton, by James Parton; World-Smashing, etc., of this place, is quite ill.

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Frank Stevens has sold his house to Mr. Hayward and intends to move to Lake Village next week.

Easter services by the Universalist's tomorrow. Friends are requested to bring flowers and plants. Rev. Joseph Kidder will give an Easter sermon. The pastor goes to Wentworth.

Persons wishing to be examined by the Superintending School committee, are requested to come to my house on Ward's hill, but should first send a postal giving the day and hour when they will appear for examination, that I may be at home. Prudential committees outside the village are also requested to communicate with me as to the time their spring schools will open, the teachers they have in view, etc. I will be glad to advise with them, and recommend teachers when they are not yet engaged.

Q. H. SHINN.

Jonathan Chase has moved to Lebanon.

W. A. Cobb, the efficient General Freight Agent here for some time past, becomes Cashier April 1st, and J. H. Carpenter of the Boston, Barre & Gardner railroad takes his place. These changes are caused by the resignations of R. M. Bowen, as cashier, to take effect then.

Harry S. Heath, of Ashland, has left Miss Flanders' school and is going to study telegraphy.

We are sorry to hear that Miss Maria T. Coleman is quite sick from heart trouble, caused by having her teeth extracted on Thursday. Her many friends to whom she has made there she came to dwell among us, called on her at Mr. Rines. Little Hazel and were deeply moved to see the young lady so ill. There is great credit due Mr. and Mrs. Little for their prompt attention to her. We hope she will be better soon. It is said by some that she will leave this section but few friends are trying to make her feel at home. A. G. B.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework. Address "M. J. G.," Box 4, Plymouth, N. H. or apply at this office. mar24jlt*

HOLDERNESS.

Edwin J. Sleeper and Lucia E Howe embarked on the ocean of life the 17th inst., and it is hoped their voyage will be favorable and that they will encounter no heavy seas.

Ira W. Cox has found the ticket to the "Old Honesty" tobacco that ... the wants and is happy. The ... raws has been sent for and it is ... watch ed to arrive. ... on expect-

Mrs. J. W. Shaw ... and Drs. Sanborn ... ard is very low discouraging ... and Garey speak ... about her. B.

A'll persons owing this paper for advertising, job printing or subscriptions, are reminded that a collector is now at work and will soon call on them, and that it will be a great convenience for them to have the necessary money by them, or leave it with some one if they are absent. Those neglecting to pay after being called upon or after receiving bills by mail will be promptly required to remit by bank draft, express messenger or lawyers.

RUMNEY.

J. W. Bradley has sold his estate to Mr. Webster, of Piermont. Mrs. Webster was formerly Mrs. Job Wilson and once owned the place.

The last quarterly report of the N. H. S. P. C. A., is as follows: horses found dead of starvation, 3; horses cruelly beaten by drivers or owners, 7; horses suffering from lack of food, 9; horses suffering from exposure to cold, 6; horses suffering from long standing in streets, 4; horses suffering from overwork, 26; horses suffering from harness galls, 4; horses blanketed by 3; overdriving of horses stopped, 11; animals humanely killed, 12; pet rabbit neglected, 1; dogs homeless and suffering provided for, 3; cats homeless and suffering provided for, 3. Towns and cities visited in the prosecution of the work: Dover, Concord, Manchester, Saco, Biddeford, South Berwick, York, Kittery, Plymouth, Rumney, Canaan, Franklin, Andover, East Kingston, Kensington, Lee, Wolfe's Falls, Epping, Orange, East Canaan, Pagany Village, Newington, Lebanon, Hampton Falls, Newmarket, Lake Village, Gilford, Weirs, Potter Place, Greenland, Tilton, Fear the improvidence and avarice of the owners many cattle, horses, etc., were suffering the pangs of starvation, and some had died. Several exposures were made by the agent, and prompt relief afforded. Miss Jennie L. Kinder, of Bethlehem, received the Society's gold medal for the best essay on kindness to animals. Q.

ELISHA HODGE

Manufacturer of

BOOTS & SHOES.

All kinds of Repairing done promptly and in a workmanlike manner. ma26a

Mrs. N. E. K. ROWE,

FASHIONABLE

DRESS MAKER,

Woodman's Block, Main St.,

ASHLAND. - *N. H*

J. A. SAMBORN, M. D. ROBERT BURNS, D. D.

DRS. SAMBORN & BURNS,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

Office in Tufts' New Block.

Office Hours 11.30 to 1 P. M. and 7 to 9 evening.

BORN.

In Thornton, March 18, to Mr. and Mrs. Silas B. Elliott, a daughter.

DIED.

In Plymouth, March 20, Maud M., daughter of Mr. Charles and Mrs. Kate A. Gould, aged 1 year, 2 months.

MARRIED.

In Ramsey, Feb. 7, by Rev. George Clough, Mr. C. B. Caldon and Miss Mary A., Bump, both of Campton.

In Rumney, Feb. 7, by Rev. George Clough, Mr. Henry F. Durgin, Jr., of Thornton, and Miss Hattie Caldon of Campton.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK

LATEST FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW YORK, March, 1883.

Every one is now talking about the fashions for the coming season, although, even in Paris the Spring styles are not definitely settled.

Lace frills and ruches, black, white, and ecru will be much worn. The new fraises and ruches for the neck are very wide and full, and are nearly a yard long, so as to form a jabot down the front. Valenciennes lace is returning to favor for evening wear, the new Normandy patterns being very delicate and tasteful.

Many of the earlier novelties in Spring bonnets have the most of the trimming placed upon the crowns, some of which are completely covered with tiny loops of satin ribbon; others have the brim covered with a flat ruffle of cream lace, and the soft crown of dark velvet. Other new bonnets are trimmed with upright frills of gathered lace, bows of ribbon with forked ends and many small flowers look very aspiring and defiant.

The favorite Paris bonnet is the very close capote. Black lace bonnets covered with many frills of black lace will be much worn. The new color in the way of Easter bonnets is a mixture of red, orange and amber shades for ribbons and tufts. A shaded straw of crushed currant and strawberry is a novelty displayed by milliners.

There is a great amount of fancy jewelry worn just now, and some of it is very pretty. A short time ago it seemed the jeweler's art to put as much weight of gold in one diamond as he could manage; now he has to ... how many stones he can set on a ... see Bteslnal amount of the precious ... Cat head and cat paw ornaments are high in favor.

The new wrap... dolmans and vi... pelerines, scarfs, fast on the t... ...ees are ... made bout... new pri... ...p of the s...olders. The and ar... ...as saloons are very attractive Jan... ...o be used this season in con... ...ation with self-colored materials. ...reat taste and tact are necessary in combining the two fabrics.

Black gros grain silk is now as popular as ever. Many of the newly imported costumes are made entirely of it. Others are garnished with jet applique bands and ornaments in new and beautiful designs; but the majority of them are half brocho velvet or satin brocho. There is a great deal ... discussion about the different brands of black silk, their wearing qualities, brilliancy, mellowness, purity of dye, pliability, liability to crush or cut, &c, &c., every lady and dealer defending a favorite brand. It is said that Lord & Taylor, corner 20th street and Broadway, have just received from twelve of the best manufacturers more than one thousand pieces of black silk—a collection embracing every grade and weight, and thus affording buyers an unequalled assortment from which to choose, and they are offered for less than such goods have ever been sold. Lord & Taylor send samples of goods to all who care to have them, and every judicious woman who desires to dress well, can, through their mail order department, know something of their new importations and new fabrics before finishing her Spring shopping.

A stylish black silk costume is trimmed with a flounce of crimson and black satin [striped], front drapery of same, and sash gracefully looping back breadth, rows of crimson and black ribbon on corsage, which has tulle ruffles with crimson dots at throat and sleeves.

The newest silks in colors are solid, small patterned brocades in dark shades with a border of brocaded flowers, in their natural hues, running up side of the material. A moderate quantity of new brocaded, plaided or checked silk coverts an old merveilleux satin into a handsome Spring costume.

I will keep my wits and pencils sharpened in my tour among importers for a future disquisition upon spring styles. FANNY.

jesalt

CENTRE HARBOR.

Rev. C. B. Moody has broken up housekeeping, because of the great difficulty in obtaining domestic assistance, and gone to board with Mrs. Arnold Graves.

Fred Brown has moved on to the Kimball place, Squam neck, now owned by his wife's father, Charles Paine.

Timothy Gordon and wife returned from their visiting tour last week having been absent all winter.

Lena Emery and Etta True, have gone back to school, the former to Bradford, Mass., and the latter to Tilton.

Miss. E. R. Benson, teacher in the High school at Millbury, Mass., is spending her vacation at home.

Henry Huntress has been appointed administrator of his father's estate.

The Ladies' Society held a sociable with Mrs. Frank Morse last Wednesday evening.

D. A. Ambrose of Meredith is engaged to make the cushions for the church pews.

The Sabbath school will give a concert next sunday evening.

Four young people united by profession, with the Congregational church, last Sabbath.

Rev. M... Shinn of Plymouth, holds a service ... in the Hall the first Sunday evening in each month.

M... Dustin Gilnes, an aged lady, di... the 8th inst. K.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF

THE PEMIGEWASSET NATIONAL BANK,

At Plymouth in the State of New Hampshire, at the close of business, March 13, 1883.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$113,005 59
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	25,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	15,900 00
Due from approved reserve agents	8,367 53
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	1,190 07
Current expenses and taxes paid	1,579 48
Checks and other cash items	50 65
Bills of other Banks	2,148 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and pennies	11 75
Specie	302 00
Legal tender notes	3,000 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	1,375 00
Total	$223,585 56

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$75,000 00
Surplus fund	1,500 00
Undivided profits	4,340 56
National Bank notes outstanding	67,500 00
Dividends unpaid	45 00
Individual deposits subject to check	69,198 14
Demand certificates of deposit	7,001 76
	$223,585 56

State of New Hampshire, County of Grafton, ss.

I, O. B. Copeland, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statements is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. O. B. COPELAND, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of March, 1883. GEO. H. ADAMS, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
N. H. WEEKS,
C. M. MOSES,
GEO. H. ADAMS,
} Directors.

M. M. ROBINSON,

DEALER IN

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry,

Silver and Plated Ware, Spect

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS

MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD,

And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 Pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter-stamps. Send for circular. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

DIPHTHERIA

CROUP, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT will instantaneously relieve these terrible diseases, and will positively cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT (For Internal and External Use). CURES Neuralgia, Influenza, Sore Lungs, Bleeding at the Lungs, Chronic Hoarseness, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Chronic Rheumatism, Chronic Diarrhœa, Chronic Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Kidney Troubles, Diseases of the Spine and Loins Back. Sold everywhere. Send for pamphlet to I. S. JOHNSON & Co., BOSTON, MASS.

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Four hens to a full 1-lb. packet, 25 cents, or sent by mail for 2 letter-stamps. L. S. JOHNSON & Co., Boston, Mass.

MAKE HENS LAY

For Sale by H. F. WYATT, Town Hall Drug Store, Plymouth, N. H.

TRADE MARK

Dr. CLARK JOHNSON'S Indian Blood Syrup

Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood. *Millions* testify to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases, and pronounce it to be the BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN.

Guaranteed to cure Dyspepsia.

AGENTS WANTED.

Laboratory 77 W. 3d St. New York City. Druggists sell it.

KEENE, Cheshire Co., N. H.

Dr. Clark Johnson:—

The use of your reliable Indian Blood Syrup has cured me of a severe pain in my side. I advise suffering humanity to give it a trial.

ce1yjan24 S. KENNA.

NORTH WEARE, N. H., Oct.4 1889.

Dr. Clark Johnson:—

I was afflicted with severe Running Sores on my hip, which confined me to my bed. Hearing of your Indian Blood Syrup, I procured some, and a short trial has given me almost entire relief. I cannot praise it too highly. ISAAC E. WYMAN.

ce1yjan24

VISIT

C. M. Boynton's

[SIGN OF THE BIG HAND]

NEW DRY GOODS HOUSE!

NO. 29 CENTRAL BLOCK

DIRECTLY OPPOSITE DEPOT STREET,

CONCORD, - - - - - - N. H.

SAMPLES AND GOODS BY MAIL. New Goods received daily. Have purchased for cash Dry Goods upon the most favorable terms, and at the LOWEST PRICES of the Day.

HIGGINS & PATTEN

Desire to turn as much of their large stock as possible into cash before the expiration of the next thirty days, and will make such prices as will enable all cash buyers to say:

Higgins & Patten's is the Place to buy

FURNITURE.

☞The place is No. 122 North Main street, opposite State House.

CONCORD, N. H.

ce4m jan24

All persons indebted to the firms of F. E. & J. D., and F. E. & G. W. Morse, of Campton, are notified that unless they settle on or before the 15th day of April, 1893, their account will be given to a lawyer for collection. jes2tmar15

The Howe sewing machine was patented in 1846.

Picture framing of all kinds is made a specialty at Coburn's bookstore in Museum building, Manchester. There will also be found a large stock of books and periodicals, including the works of standard authors, gold pens and pencils, work boxes, and a variety of fancy articles needed in the household, and all selling at bottom prices. jesatfnar8

The Constitution of the United States was adopted in 1787.

FOR SALE OR TO LET:—

I offer the Shumway Cottage for sale or to rent. Possession given immediately. Inquire on the premises or of LEWIS F. MERRILL,

Plymouth, N. H.

March 13. jesatf

The date of the great eclipse was 1609.

"Credit Where Credit is Due."

Bradley's Phosphate has established so good a reputation for itself that it would seem unnecessary to add much testimony in its favor, yet it is not only a duty that farmers owe one to another, but a pleasure, to "give credit where credit is due." I planted a half acre to potatoes, on light soil, using no other manure or fertilizer excepting Bradley's Phosphate, which I applied as usual, a spoonful in the hill, on five-sixths of the piece, planting the remainder without the Phosphate. The result showed such a marked difference in favor of the Phosphate in the growth of the vine (being on an elevated side hill), that it could be seen at a mile distant. And when I dug them there was a good yield of good-sized potatoes where the Phosphate was used, while on the part not phosphated there were but few in number very small ones, so as to be hardly worth digging.

I also tested it on a piece of "run-out" or "turf-bound" grass land, sowing a little of it on the grass in the early spring, and it was surprising to witness the effect it produced. When I mowed it there was at least four times the amount of grass on the part where the Phosphate was applied that there was on an equal measurement of ground where it was not used.

In various experiments on corn and garden vegetables the results in every instance were in favor of its use.

ELLIOTT WYMAN.

East Westmoreland, N. H. jeit

Washington Territory was organized in 1853.

THE CHICAGO WORLD.

W. L. Allen, Managing Editor; Charles Barker Bradford, Dramatic Ed; Lewis J. Allen, Society Editor; N. B. Smith, Treasurer; C. H. Williams, Business Agent; Wm. Harmeyer, Business Manager. B. Y. Kennedy, City Editor; Mrs. M. E. Deans, Society Reporter; W. Scruman, Traveling Correspond't. Devoted to art, society, music, sport and the drama. Overflowing with wit, prose, poetry and the choicest of literature.

Having the Largest Circulation of any Literar. Journal published West of New York. Circulated throughout the Known World; 30,000 to 50,000 every Week. Country Edition, every Friday. City Edition every Saturday All Advertisements appear in both Editions. 38 & 40 Dearborn Street.

jes3mjan1

The Valteline massacre occurred in 1620.

Every year adds to the testimonials of those cured of Heart Disease by Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator. One patient said "the first dose helped me, and I knew I was sure to be cured by it." You cannot make a mistake by using it; it grows in favor each year. Pamphlet free of F. E. Ingalls, Concord, N. H. Price $1.00 per bottle. For sale by druggists. jes1mmar1

A hin was 1 gallon and 2 pints.

Farm for Sale, or to let. Inquire of B. W. Davis, West Rumney, N. H.

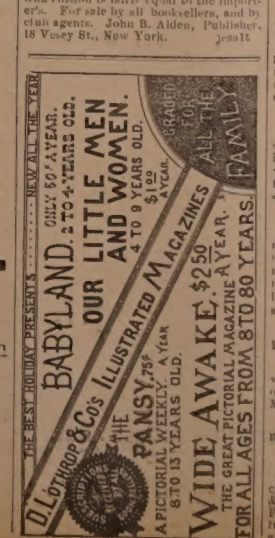
*jesamarch17

THE HISTORY OF THE SCIENCE OF POLITICS. By Frederick Pollock. Price 15 cents. J. Fitzgerald, Publisher, 30 Lafayette Place, New York.

In the compass of a small volume, the author gives a spirited, and considering the space at his disposal, a pretty detailed sketch of the development of political ideas from Greek days to our own time. The scholar finds in these pages a remarkably clear digest of the classic works of the ancient Greek philosophers upon the subject of government; while the general reader is enabled to trace distinctly the rise and progress of those principles of political science which, having been more or less fully appreciated by Plato, Aristotle, Dante, Machiavelli, Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, Burke, &c., in the past, have had a fuller exposition in the works of contemporary philosophers, and in the institutions of modern states. For sale at the usual places.

"WORLD SMASHING."

World-smashing, Meteoric Astronomy, and Lunar Volcanoes, are the "thrilling" subjects discussed by W. M. Williams, in No. 12 of the Elzevir Library—price two cents. Nervously inclined readers will be glad to know that the author is conservative, and claims that science demonstrates, not the early destruction of the universe, but quite the contrary. These three essays are from a handsome large volume by the same author and publisher, issued under the title of "Science in Short Chapters," in which are treated something more than two-score topics of popular interest, many of them being practical rather than simply curious. The importer's price of $3.50 is reduced by the American publisher to 75 cents for handsome cloth binding, or 50 cents for half Russia, red edges, though the American edition is fairly equal to the imported. For sale by all booksellers, and by club agents. John B. Alden, Publisher, 18 Vesey St., New York. jes1t


THE BEST HOLIDAY PRESENTS NOW ALL THE YEAR
ONLY 50¢ A YEAR.
BABYLAND 2 TO 4 YEARS OLD.
OUR LITTLE MEN AND WOMEN 4 TO 9 YEARS OLD. $1.00 A YEAR.
GRADED FOR ALL THE FAMILY
D.L. THROP & Co's ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINES
THE PANSY, 75¢ A YEAR. A PICTORIAL WEEKLY. 8 TO 13 YEARS OLD.
WIDE AWAKE, $2.50 A YEAR. THE GREAT PICTORIAL MAGAZINE FOR ALL AGES FROM 8TO 80 YEARS.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup For Children Teeth g its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup For Children Teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle. jesatlyeb14.

Tea was first used in England in 1666.

Perhaps no medicine is so universally required as a good cathartic. Swayne's Pills are prepared expressly to meet this necessity being composed of purely vegetable ingredients of which podophyllin or mandrake, sarsaparilla, yellow dock and other concentrated juices enter largely into their composition; the whole strength of which is extracted on an entirely new principle. They are mild in their operation and are truly a valuable aperient and anti-bilious medicine. They stimulate the liver to healthy action, cleanse the stomach and bowels of all impurities. Curing sick and nervous headache, dyspepsia or indigestion, biliousness, fevers, drowsiness, colds, sciatic pains, aches, slight chills, and flushes of heat and female irregularities. For a bilious and costive habit, no medicine is so prompt and effectual. Mailed on receipt of price (in postage stamps) 25 cents, or five boxes for $1. Address Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia, Pa. Ask your drug ist for them.

lesa 1y jan25

The treaty with Japan was in 1854.

Why Welcome.

What makes Florston Cologne welcome on every lady's toilet table, is its lasting fragrance and rich, flowery odor. jelmarf

A shekel was about 50 cents.

How she Saved Her Darling.

"I shall not feel so nervous again about baby's teething," writes a grateful mother. "We almost lost our darling from cholera infantum, but happily heard of Parker's Ginger Tonic in time A few spoonfuls soon cured baby, and an occasional dose keeps us in good health."—Brooklyn Mother.

jamar1lm

Thomas Moore was born in 1779.

THE SAFEST WAY.

The safest and surest way to restore the youthful color of the hair is furnished by Parker's Hair Balsam, which is deservedly popular from its superior cleanliness. jemar1lm

The Atlantic cable was laid in 1866

Notwithstanding the dull season which always follows immediately upon the holidays, Coburns bookstore in Museum building, Manchester, is doing a thriving trade, owing to the large and the reputation for low prices enjoyed by this store. jesatfeb8

The Mormons settled in Utah in 1847.

How to Make Money.

Twenty-five cents worth of Sheridan's Calvary Condition Powders fed out sparingly to a coop of twenty five hens will increase the product of eggs 25 per cent. in value in thirty days. jes1t

A cubit is 22 inches nearly.

Good Advice.

You will prevent and cure the greater part of ills that afflict mankind in this or any section, if you keep your stomach, liver and kidneys in perfect working order. There is no medicine known that does this as surely as Parker's Ginger Tonic. It will keep your blood rich and pure, and give you good health at little cost. See other column. jelmmar1

John Calvin died in 1564.

Biggest thing out! Burpee's Welcome Oats. Actual weight this year 50 pounds per level bushel. The handsomest oats ever seen, and will undoubtedly everywhere prove the most productive variety of oats known. The grain is very large, plump and full, and with good cultivation will yield from 80 to 135 legal bushels per acre. $155 00 in cash prizes for 1893 To be paid the most successful growers of Burpee's Welcome Oats. Competition open to all who purchase one or more twenty-five cent packages; each containing two ounces of seed. Price 25 cents per package, or 5 packages for $1.00. Send 25 cents in postage stamps for one package, and our handsomely illustrated catalogue for 1893, and if not satisfied, money will be returned. Address "Special Department," W. Atlee Burpee & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

jes3tmar1

Canada surrendered to England in 1760.

Parties who have pictures to be framed are reminded that they can have the work done at Coburn's bookstore in Museum building, Manchester, and that it will be perfectly satisfactory as to quality and price. Mr. Coburn keeps a large stock of frames and framing material, and employs experienced workmen. jesatfmar8

A farthing was 5 cents.

To any one (who can fill the bill), in want of a salaried situation with an established firm, we call attention to the advertisement of R. G. Chase & Co., headed "live men," in another column. jes26tmar12

Belgian independence was declared in 1830.

Worth Knowing.

One bottle of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment will effectually cure bronchitis, laryngitis, sore throat, sore lungs, bleeding at the lungs, chronic hoarseness, hacking cough, whooping cough, and lame stomach. jes1t

Delaware bay was discovered in 1609.

Never Yet

has there been discovered a remedy for the diseases of the throat and lungs that performs the cures that Topliff's Syrup of Tar does. jes1t

A firkin was 7 pints.

People who cannot spend the season of winds and cold rains in sunny Florida should keep Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in the house. It is the best remedy for Colds and Coughs and will relieve sufferers at once. jesalt

Printing was discovered in 1440.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral possesses far reaching and powerful healing qualities which its persistent use will demonstrate in any case of colds, coughs, throat or lung troubles, while its soothing and restorative effects are realized at once. jesalt

The Bodleian library was opened in 1602.

WANTED —A steady reliable man to work on a farm by the month. Enquire of DAVID GLYNN, Plymouth N. H. March, 15th 1893. jes3t

Ezekiel's reed is said to have been nearly 11 feet long.

Save Your Pictures.

By having them framed at the best and cheapest place in the city. E. A. Coburn & Co., 740 Elm, St. the old reliable firm. Frames to order, wholesale and retail, from the cheapest to the best carved or gilded. jesatfeb14

MRS. VAN BUREN'S

LADIES' TONIC.

The Great Female Remedy.

The Favorite Prescription of the

Women's Medical Institute,

BUFFALO, N. Y., U. S. A.,

For Leucorrhœa, or Whites; Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb; Prolapsus or Falling of the Womb; Irregularities, Flooding, Sick Headache, Kidney Complaints, Barrenness, Painful and Irregular Menstruation and Amenorrhœa.

For making babes easy, as a tonic for mothers when nursing children, or through change of life, this preparation has NO EQUAL in the WORLD.

If you have tried other remedies without success, do not be discouraged, but give "LADIES' TONIC" a single trial. It never fails to give quick and permanent relief.

If you are troubled with any weakness or complaint common to our sex, by using the doctor's prescription for once and try "LADIES' TONIC," which we guarantee will positively cure you.

$500 will be given for any case of Female Weakness or Inability which "LADIES' TONIC" will not cure. This is a bona fide offer, made by responsible ladies, who know from experience what "LADIES' TONIC" can do.

Sold by Druggists. PRICE, $1.00.

The Women's Medical Institute is an association of prominent Lady Physicians, who have successfully treated the diseases named in their sex, for years. Wives, Mothers and Daughters can obtain advice concerning their health and diseases by mail, free, by sending symptoms and description of disease. Send two three-cent stamps for our pamphlet to women. Address

Women's Medical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

(Mention this paper.)

☞For Sale by GEO. C. GOODWIN & Co., Boston, Mass.

✠ DR. TOPLIFF'S ✠ SYRUP OF TAR CURES COUGHS, COLDS, SPITTING OF BLOOD AND CONSUMPTION

The growing popularity of this preparation of Tar as a universal agent for Throat and Lung Troubles, has thrown upon the market a number of worthless mixtures called Syrup of Tar, prepared with fatty, watery and opiates; the opiates will sometimes check the cough, but the effects on the system are worse than the result from a hard cough. Ask your doctor, he will tell you the same. Now remember Dr. Topliff's Syrup of Tar is the result of his practice by a noted physician, and is a great remedy. All druggists sell it.

C. G. Gill-y, M. D., of Boston, says he has used Topliff's Syrup of Tar extensively in his practice, with great results, and takes pleasure in recommending it.

H. G. Leslie, M. D., of Amesbury, Mass., considers it a remedy of great value in the earlier stages of bronchitis.

H. G. Atwood, of Portland, Maine, writes that his daughter was cured of a cough of long standing by the use of four bottles of Topliff's Syrup of Tar.

W. S. Putney, of Webster, was cured of a severe attack of hemorrhage of the lungs, and highly recommends it.

Oliver James Doherty, of Salmon Falls, formerly of Manchester, was cured of lung trouble by the use of Topliff's Syrup of Tar.

Father T. P. Lenihan, of Portland, Me., has used it successfully for years, and recommends its use.

Ask your druggist for Topliff's Syrup of Tar, and take no other.

For sale at Wyatt's Drug Store, Plymouth; at Post Office, Campton Village; at Porter's, Deer Store, Ashland; at Chandler's Drug Store, Meredith Village. jes 2 mar3

OLD BLANCHARD CHURN

With all Recent Improvements.

Five sizes made for family dairies Five sizes for factory use Perfect stock and the best work. Strong, simple, efficient, convenient and durable. They are every way "The Best." Send for full descriptive circular to PORTER BLANCHARD'S SONS, Concord, N. H.

Ropp's Calculator and Diary

Makes Practical Arithmetic easy for all. Simplifies the art of computation, and doubles every Farmer and Tradesman's ability to make correct and instantaneous calculations in all their business transactions. Is worth its weight in gold to every one not quick in figures. Is a beautiful pocket manual, and accompanied by a Reversible Diary, Statistic State, Perpetual Calendar, and Value of Pocket Coin.

Morocco, $1.00;
Russia Gilt, $1.50.

Sent post-paid on receipt of price.

Young farmers and others wanted as Agents sells rapidly. Address,

FRED'K HUNTINGTON, Gen'l Agent,
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New Hampshire Conference Seminary

—AND—

Female College,

TILTON, N. H.

The pupils of this institution have ample opportunity to select from several different courses of study. The number of classes is so large that those not in regular courses cannot fail to find accommodation in such studies as they desire. Pupils have the advantage of instruction by a Specialist in each Important Department.

Spring Term beg ns March 21. Pupils admitted at any time. For board, rooms for self boarding, or any information, address

REV. S. E. QUIMBY, A. M., Principal.
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WITH POTASH.

Superior Fertilizer for all crops, and how it is prepared from the best blood, and Potash wood Fine Bone Ashes, Boston, where about 100,000 cattle Bull Calf 60,000 sheep are slaughtered annually. It is used in the hill or drill or spreaded, offers alone or with manure giving a vigorous start, a larger yield, and improving the quality. As we have sold the past year about 15,000 tons added 1,000 tons in 1876, it must be giving good satisfaction. Before buying, give our local agent, or write to us for pamphlet.

BOWKER FERTILIZER CO
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REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

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PROPRIETOR.

Real Estate of all Kinds Bought, Sold and Exchanged.

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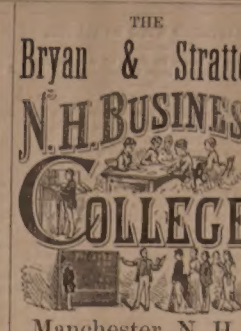
A VERY DESIRABLE INVESTMENT!

Granite State, $50.00 par; 14 per cent. quarterly, par $100; Boston & Nashua, $25, payable 3 per cent. quarterly, par $100; Nashua, $25, pays 2 per cent. quarterly, par $100; Suncook, 125 pays 2 per cent. quarterly, par $100; Bay State, $115, pays 2 per cent. quarterly, par $100; Union, $25, pays 1½ per cent. quarterly, par $100; Kearsarge Long Island, $50, pays 2 per cent. quarterly, par $100.

LAND Gaines a specialty, and WAR CLAIMS WANTED. ADDITIONAL BOUNTY, HOME STEAD CERTIFICATES and all kinds of LAND SCRIP bought and sold. Large Search, and HIGHEST PRICES Paid. Desire to sell or buy? If so, write to A. A. THOMAS, Attorney-at-Law, Washington, D. C.

THE

Bryan & Stratton N. H. BUSINESS COLLEGE



Manchester, N. H.

Pupils from all parts of the State and section. The leading Commercial School of this part of New England offers the very best facilities to both

YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN

for securing such a business education as will fit them for desirable employment as clerk, book-keepers, penmen, copyists, &c., &c.

Tuition rates and other expenses are very low. Write for college circulars giving full particulars.

Adress

W. HERON, JR.,
Resident Principal,
Manchester, N. H.

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New Store.

The Best Goods at the Lowest Prices at

S. BLOOD'S.

SPRING STYLES IN Carpetings.

Oil Cloths, and straw Mattings, Paper Hangings, Window Shades and Fixtures, China and Glass Ware, Majolica and Gold Band Sets, Student Lamps and Banquets, Table Cutlery and Plated Ware. Picture Frames, Mirrors, Moulding, Glass, Scroll saw, Designs, Impression Paper, &c., Fancy Wood Mantles and Frames, Perforated and Gilt Paper, Embossed Picture, Shell and Tissue Paper, Splints, Dolls, Fancy Goods, &c., &c.

☞Thankful to our numerous customers for their very liberal patronage in the past, we hope by strict attention to the interests of our patrons, to receive a continuance of their esteemed favors. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

S. BLOOD, New Opera House Block,
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ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

DR. BRIGHAM begs to call attention to his method of inserting artificial teeth

Without Covering the Roof of the Mouth.

These plates contain no mercurial or other poisons, and do not interfere with either taste or speech.

Prices reduced twenty-five per cent on artificial work.

Special attention paid to filling badly decayed teeth.

D. T. BRIGHAM

DENTIST.

No. 2 Hamilton Place. BOSTON.

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REST not, life is sweeping by, go and dare before you die, something mighty and sublime leave behind to conquer time." $66 a week in your own town. $5 outfit free. No risk. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay. Reader, if you want business at which you can make great pay, all the time, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. jesaly dec1

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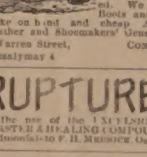
Mutual Benefit & Charitable Association WANTS A MAN

Of Good Business Ability to represent it in each town in Grafton and Belknap Counties.

For further particulars address the Secretary,

H. L. ROBINSON,
7 HANOVER ST., MANCHESTER, N. H.
Jan27 eod1f

People Will Please IN MIND



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RUPTURE CURED in 30 Days

By the use of the ANTHONIOR PUTTER PLASTER AND HEALING COMPOUND. Send for testimonials to F. H. MERRICK, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

LIVE MEN WANTED.

We want 25 more Traveling salesmen, and to the right ones we can give steady employment and good pay. Must come well recommended. A knowledge of the business not necessary. We can teach you.

R. G. CHASE & CO.,
Nurserymen,
Penhorton Square, Boston, Mass.
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THE BEST REMEDY

Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

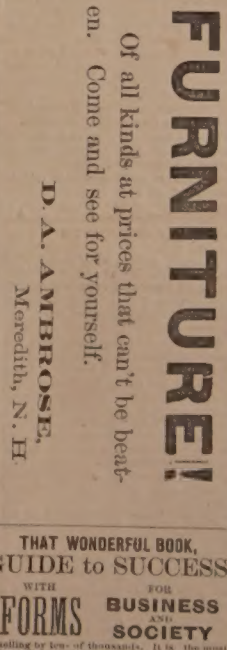
In diseases of the pulmonary organs a safe and reliable remedy is invaluable. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is such a remedy, and no other seem inently merits the confidence of the public. It is a scientific combination of the medicinal principles and curative virtues of the finest drugs, chemically unified, of such power as to insure the greatest possible efficiency and uniformity of results. It strikes at the foundation of all pulmonary diseases, affording prompt relief and rapid cures, and is adapted to patients of any age or either sex. Being very palatable, the youngest children take it readily. In ordinary Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Clergyman's Sore Throat, Asthma, Croup, and Catarrh, the effects of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL are magical, and multitudes are annually preserved from serious illness by its timely and faithful use. It should be kept at hand in every household for the protection it affords in sudden attacks. For Whooping-cough and Consumption there is no other remedy so efficacious, soothing, and helpful.

Low prices are inducements to try some of the many mixtures, or syrups, made of cheap and ineffective ingredients, now offered, but do not contain no curative qualities, can afford only temporary relief, and are sure to deceive and disappoint the patient. Diseases of the throat and lungs demand active and effective treatment; and it is dangerous experimenting with unknown and cheap medicines, from the great liability that these diseases may, while so trifled with, become deeply seated or incurable. Use AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and you may confidently expect the best results. It is a standard medical preparation, of known and acknowledged curative power, and is as cheap as the careful preparation and fine ingredients will allow. Eminent physicians, knowing its composition, prescribe it in their practice. The test of half a century has proven its absolute certainty to cure all pulmonary complaints not already beyond the reach of human aid.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Lowell, Mass.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

BOSTON GEM Kerosene Oil Stove



Call at any stove store and ask to see the Boston Gem Improved Kerosene Stove. It is warranted to work equal to any stove in the market, and on a coal: but one-half the price. Is light to handle than any stove and is warranted to wear as long; do not purchase your Kerosene Stove until you see this one.

Ask for the Boston Gem and take no other.

If your dealer has not got it, write to

F. MORANDI,
102 Union Street, *BOSTON, Mass.*
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ESTABLISHED IN 1826.

R. B. HIGGINS, & CO.

Planters and wholesale dealers in Providence River, Virginia, and all kinds of

FANCY OYSTERS,

In any quantity, by the barrel bushel or gallon.

Cape Cleaus by the bushel or gallon.

120 Court and 36 Howard Streets,
BOSTON, Mass.

Opening House at 132 Atlantic Avenue, Rear. Also, at Downville, R. I., and at Norfolk Va. Jesalf nov8.

THE CREAM OF ALL BOOKS OF ADVENTURE.

PIONEER HEROES

—AND—

DARING DEEDS.

The thrilling adventures of all the hero explorers and frontier fighters with Indians, outlaws and wild beasts ever one whole country, from the earliest times to the present. Live and Famous exploits of DeSoto, Labalie, Standish, Boone, Kent-n, Brady, Crockett, Bowie, Houston, Carson, Custer, California Joe, Wild Bill, Buffalo Bill, Gens, Miles and Crook, Great Indian Chiefs and scores of others. GORGEOUSLY ILLUSTRATED with 175 fine engravings to the life. AGENTS WANTED. Low priced and beats anything to sell.

JAMES BETTS & CO., Hartford, Conn.
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FURNITURE!

Of all kinds at prices that can't be beaten. Come and see for yourself.

D. A. AMBROSE,
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THAT WONDERFUL BOOK,

GUIDE to SUCCESS

WITH

FORMS FOR BUSINESS AND SOCIETY

Is selling by tens of thousands. It is the most universally useful book ever published. It tells completely HOW TO DO EVERYTHING in the best way. How to be Your Own Lawyer, How to Do Business Correctly and Successfully, How to Act in Society in every point. A gold mine of varied information to all classes for constant reference. AGENTS WANTED for all or parts of the U. S. Send 10 cents for a SAMPLE, Value and attractions sells better than any other, apply for terms to H. B. SCAMMELL & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Jesa 6m oct17

NEW BUTTER WORKER

Operating on the principle of direct and powerful pressure, in use 4 of no long, grinding or slicing upon the butter. Works in the cellar as well. Certain, easy, quiet, strong. Send for illustrated descriptive circulars to the Inventors and sole makers, PORTER BLANCHARD'S SONS, Concord, N. H.

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Tickets West, Northwest, South and Southwest, via Grand Trunk Ry., Fitchburg R. R. (Hoosac Tunnel Line.) Rail Lines from New York, Boston and Savannah Steamship Co., Ocean Steamship Co., (N. Y. and Savannah Line.) To and From Europe, via Allan Line Royal Mail Steamships. Berths and Staterooms secured in advance. For Tickets or Information address

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A Good Salary.

And traveling expenses is what every successful sale man will receive who engages with us. Any man of pluck, energy and reliability can secure it. We offer special inducements to one in your town. Business brings PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT and GOOD WAGES. Position can be had and application. Address (with stamp) stating age,

D. F. ATWOOD & CO.,
Nurserymen, Geneva, N. Y.

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The most complete and overwhelming exposé of the CRIMES and PRACTICES of Mormonism. Includes the Life and Confessions of the Mormon Bishops, John D. Lee, and Brigham Young. STARTLING and THRILLING REVELATIONS!! Profusely illustrated A lively book to sell. STANDARD BOOK HOUSE,
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Two Dollars Per Year and Freight, OR $2000 For 1000 YEARS. Address, the BOOMERANG, Laramie City, Wyo. Jes1f

$72 a week made at home by the industrious. Best business now before the public. Capital not needed. We will start you. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in the spare time, or give your whole time to the business. No other business will pay you nearly so well. No one can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. Money made fast, honorably and honorably. Address, TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. lesaly dec1

D. ATWOOD & CO., Planters and Wholesale Oyster Dealers.

22 Faneuil Hall Square,
BOSTON, - MASS.

We would call the attention of the public to the superior quality of the

Providence River and Norfolk Oysters we have in stock.

☞Send trial order. Jesatfnov6

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people are always on the lookout for chances to increase their earnings, and in time become wealthy; those who do not improve their opportunities remain in poverty. We offer a great chance to make money. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. Any one can do the work properly from the first start. The business will pay more than ten time ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Me Sesaly dec1

U. S. MAIL.

Dr. E. C. Jones may be consulted FREE by mail on all diseases. No matter what your disease is, no matter how long you have been sick, or how many doctors you have tried, Give him a trial. You will never regret it. Write him a statement of your case, including stamp for reply. Price for course of medicine reasonable, within the means of all classes. Can refer to hundreds he has cured.

Address at once,

E. C. JONES, M. D.,
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FOUND AT LAST!

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

Mad Stones.

A sure cure for all kinds of Poisonous Bites such as MAD DOGS, SNAKES, SPIDERS and Wild Varmints. Good for Head Ache, Cuts Wounds, &c. Everybody should have one.

PRICES.

Small Size.....$1 00.
Medium size.....$3.00 and $5.00.
Large Size.....$10 00.

Prices in Reach of All.

☞Send money by Registered Letter.

If it proves to be not as represented will refund the money.

Address all orders to

R. T. James,
Vernon Hill P. O. Halifax Co.,
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MUSIC for EVERYBODY.

MERRILL'S

Ingenious Method.

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For starting Children and others in the culture of Music. It overcomes the drudgery of learning the elements of Music by pleasant exercises. This new method teaches you all about the Musical Staff, Degrees of the Scale Clefs, Notes and Rests, Scale, Intervals of the Scale, Length of Sounds on the Staff, and their relation to the Words of the Commonest. (This is very important for children.) Flats and Sharps and their use. All the different Keys, how to form Chords or musical words. How to divide syllables, Do, Re, Mi, etc., in singing. It contains a complete musical catechism. It is PRETTY IS FAIRY. All this is learned while the learner is amusing himself by playing familiar tunes. Even with no musical talent may play the tunes, as the guide is such that he cannot strike the wrong key. Full directions and four pieces of music accompany the Method. Sent by mail for $1.00. Address

CHICAGO PIANO CO.,
78 and 80 Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill

5,000 Agents Wanted to sell our Methods or Charts to every Family. Ten dollars per day can be made by active agents, male or female.

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GOLD, SILVER and NICKEL PLATING.

A trade easily learned so to little to start, and pays well. The Electro Platers' Guide, a manual of instruction in the art of Gold, Silver and Nickel Plating, sent for two stamps. We will start persons in business and if not successful will take the apparatus back. Try it. Outfits $1.00, $10, and $25. F. LOWEY & CO., 45 Fulton St., New York.

jly oct20

PEWS.—To let or sell in the Methodist Church, Plymouth. Enquire of ALVIN BURLEIGH. Jes6tf

NEWS OF THE DAY

GENERAL ITEMS.

—A railroad collision is reported from Tennessee in which several persons are said to be injured.

—An entire family at Hamilton, Ont., were overcome by gas from a self-feeding coal stove and two of them are dead.

—Retaliatory measures are likely to follow, on the part of this Government, the exclusion of American hog products from Germany.

—Lieutenant Harber has been authorized to continue the search for Lieutenant Chipp and his party during the coming summer.

—Secretary Chandler has issued a circular inviting American shipbuilders to bid for the construction of the new steel cruisers.

—Polk, the defaulting Treasurer of Tennessee, proposes that he be set at liberty on paying into the treasury the amount of his stealings.

—General Diaz was the recipient of a warm and cordial welcome in St. Louis.

—Thirty-five young women graduated with the degree of M. D. from the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania.

—The Tennessee Legislature have passed the bill compromising the State debt at fifty cents on the dollar, it now awaits the Governor's signature.

—The Treasury Department at Washington placed $11,000 to the credit of Massachusetts for expenses in recruiting volunteers.

—The President has appointed A. N. Wyman to be United States Treasurer vice James Gilfillan resigned.

—The New York State Press Association have decided to hold the next annual meeting in New York, June 19th and 20th.

—At an indignation meeting held at Uniontown, Pa., speeches were made and resolutions passed condemnatory of the action of the jury which rendered a verdict of acquittal in the case of Dukes, who killed Captain A. C. Nutt. Dukes was hanged in effigy.

—The Republican State Convention of Rhode Island, held at Providence, nominated A. O. Bourn for Governor, and Oscar E. Bathbun for Lieutenant-Governor.

—In the New Jersey House of Assembly the joint resolution providing for an amendment to the constitution touching Senatorial representation on a basis of population, was defeated.

—The Independent State Convention met at Providence, R. I., and nominated ex-Governor William Sprague for Governor without dissent.

—A bill prohibiting the cremation of human bodies under heavy penalties has been introduced into the Pennsylvania Senate.

—Governor Butler, of Massachusetts, in vetoing the Appropriation bill for the State institutions, says he will not allow it to become a law, because it is too extravagant and there is nothing to prevent dishonesty in the expenditure of the money.

—In the case of Nicholas L. Dukes, tried for the murder of Captain A. C. Nutt, whose daughter he had seduced at Uniontown, Pa., the jury found a verdict of not guilty. The verdict was not satisfactory to the people and an indignation meeting was held.

—A salvage steamer which returned from the scene of the wreck of the City of Cimbria reports that a number of the bodies of the victims are jammed among the gear of a life-boat on deck. The entrances to the cabins are closed by a compact mass of bodies. To save the cargo three decks would have to be removed by explosives and the explosions would shatter the 600 corpses in the hold.

—The Court of Special Sessions in New York City dismissed the case against Simon Meyer. Justice Kilbreth dissented from its decision.

—The Madagascar Treaty was ratified at the State Department.

—A dangerous counterfeit of the standard silver dollar has appeared in the West.

—The suit of Edward Schnell against his uncle Frederick Rohm to recover damages for the alienation of his wife's affections was brought in a conclusion in the Kings County Supreme Court with a verdict for plaintiff for $6,000.

—It has been discovered that Emmett O'Neill, the Schenectady broker who recently failed, has fled. The liabilities in Schenectady and Duanesburg are $250,000. Nearly all his family are rendered penniless through his crimes.

—Mr. Patrick Egan, one of the founders of the Irish National Land League, and its former treasurer, the organization nominally passed out of existence, to be succeeded by the National League, is now in this country.

—The New Jersey Senate Committee on Revision of Laws reported adversely the bill prohibiting the taxation of private corporations shall be taxed the same as the real estate of individuals.

—Governor Cleveland, of New York, signed the bill prohibiting the manufacture of cigars in tenement houses.

—Two men were fatally injured by an explosion of sulphur in a coal mine near Shenandoah, Pa.

—The relief expedition made their official report to the State Board at Indianapolis. The condition of the sufferers is fearful. Disease has begun its ravages, and more medicine is needed as well as a further supply of food for the starving.

—From Helena, Ark., discouraging reports of the floods are made. Below that city the water is higher than ever before. The planters who have had much stock drowned will lose much more by starvation. The negroes are all leaving the bottoms for safety, destitute and hungry.

—Jere. Dunn has been committed without bail to await the action of the Chicago Grand Jury for the murder of James Elliott, the pugilist.

—A frozen dynamite cartridge having been placed before a fire to thaw, in a quarry near McKeesport, Pa., exploded, killing two men and injuring a like number, one of them fatally.

—Hood & Scott's lodging shell at the Brownsville wood camp, a terminus of the Black Hills and Fort Pierre Railroad near Deadwood, D. T., was destroyed by fire at midnight Sunday when eleven persons were burned to death. The fire burned so rapidly that the men could not escape from the burning building.

—In Philadelphia, Thomas Maher, Jr., Isaac L. Street, and Joseph Myers, convicted of making fraudulent returns as election officers, were each sentenced by Judge Hare to three months in the County Prison, were fined $100 and disfranchised from exercising the right of suffrage for the period of four years.

—Judge Lilley, an old man, was assaulted by S. W. Dorsey, of Star Route fame, on Tuesday morning, and severely injured. Owing to Mr. Lilley's advanced age and the nature of his injuries, his physician apprehends a serious result.

—A report is current in Washington that a short time before the adjournment of Congress an attempt was made by some persons unknown to assassinate ex-Secretary Blaine by shooting into a carriage in which he was seated while returning from one of the night sessions at the Capitol. Mr. Blaine treats the matter lightly.

—Three persons were killed in a mail coach while crossing a railroad track at Trentman's, Ind.

—A demented baker named Syren, in Philadelphia, shot his brother's wife and himself after a brief quarrel.

—Two men were killed and two injured through the smashing of their wagon by a train, near Bound Brook, N. J.

—Katie Judd, the Newport incendiary, escaped from jail yesterday in company with a burglar who was also released by her.

—By the explosion of the boiler in the Canada Pulp Mills, at Lakeview, Que., two men were killed and several injured.

—Bob Cochran (colored) was hanged at Clayton, Ala., for the murder of M. L. Drew.

—Quite a commotion has been caused in Milwaukee by the publication of a story to the effect that one of the Phœnix Park (Dublin) assassins has just died there from injuries inflicted by a fellow countryman.

—A fire occurred at Grove Station, a few miles from Pittsburg, Pa., resulting in the total destruction of two frame houses, in one of which two children named Crawford, aged respectively five and three years old, were burned to death.

—At Columbia, S. C., a lunatic in the asylum cut the straps which bound his hands and then attacked a fellow patient, striking him on the head with a heavy piece of wood, inflicting injuries which caused death.

—A bill will be introduced this session in the Canadian Legislature restricting Chinese immigration into British Columbia.

—A police sergeant named Cronski, of the Long Island City force, was shot dead by one of his subordinates named Patrick Casey on Sunday. Casey claimed that the sergeant was dogging him.

—News has been received from St. Pierre that a boat was driven out to sea on Saturday. When overtaken by assistance from the shore its crew were found frozen to death.

—On Sunday, Jim Elliott, the prize fighter killed in Chicago, was buried in New York City, his home. The gathering was one of the largest seen in New York for many days. It embraced the sporting men and fighting men, with many known thieves. The route from the house to the ferry was thronged with spectators. McGinn, the murderer, who was hanged on Friday, was buried the same day, and the ceremonies called together many of the roughs of the City.

—The Spinners' Union, at Fall River, Mass., complains that petty tyranny is practiced by middlemen and overseers toward the employees in the mills, and intimates that if it is not discontinued a general strike will be ordered.

—Professor Wiggins, in an interview, expressed himself satisfied that the storm which he prognosticated had taken place as he announced. He also said that the danger was not yet over.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—Imports into France for February were $6,000,000 more than last year, the exports being about the same as in February, 1882.

—An International Exhibition will be opened at Calcutta on the 4th of December, 1883.

—It is expected that the emigration to Canada during the ensuing season will be unusually extensive.

—Great excitement prevails in England over the explosion at the Local Government Board offices. No arrests have been made.

—The annual boat race between crews from Cambridge and Oxford Universities took place on the Thames Thursday afternoon. The course was, as usual, from Putney to Mortlake, a distance of four miles and two furlongs. Oxford won by three lengths.

—A committee of English, Scotch and Irish members of Parliament has been constituted to inform public opinion in regard to Irish reforms.

—Frank Byrne and John Walsh are coming to America.

—Mr. Parnell's bill amending the Land Act was rejected on its second reading in the House of Commons yesterday by a vote of 63 to 250.

—Under date of Jakutsk, Siberia, December 8, 1882, Lieut. Harber writes to the Secretary of the Navy that he is unable to learn anything of the missing people of the Jeannette. The natives all along the coast have been interrogated, but all are ignorant of any intelligence of the party.

—At a meeting of the Local Board of Swineford, County Mayo, Ireland, it was reported that great distress prevailed in the district. Over thirty persons are in the poorhouse suffering from famine fever. There are seven hundred seamen on the list of persons needing relief. The distress has not been so great since the year 1847. People who refuse to enter the workhouse are dying from want of food outside.

—Prince Gortschakoff, ex-Chancellor of the Russian Empire, is dead. He was born in Moscow, in 1798, of a noble family. At an early age he became connected with official life, and occupied many positions of trust and importance. He was always a strong friend of this country, and so directed matters that a kindly feeling always existed in Russia for the United States.

—The commander of the French squadron in Madagascar waters has been ordered to blockade the shore and occupy several ports of the island, but not to send troops into the interior.

—Some attempts have been made by Parisian socialists to hold meetings Sunday, but were prevented from assembling by the police.

—Foreigners are keeping away from Paris owing to its unsettled condition.

—Twelve hundred persons have been arrested in consequence of the anarchist movement in Andalusia.

—Prince Jerome Napoleon is said to be cognizant of the doings of the Paris anarchists.

—French Ministers are considering the question of providing work for the unemployed.

—The well known whisky and wine house of Ives, Boocher & Co., New York, failed Tuesday for nearly $500,000.

—The Hull fishing fleet has been seriously damaged by a gale; many lives were lost.

—Reduction of American duties has caused an advance in sugar in London.

—Eight dagger knives have been found in the Ringsend Basin, Dublin.

—Spanish socialists threaten to break open the prison at Arcos to release members of the "Black Hand" Society.

—The steamer Navarre, bound from Copenhagen to Leith, foundered during the gale of Thursday. There were eighty-one persons, mostly emigrants, on board, only sixteen of whom were saved.

—Prince Bismarck is confined to his bed. He is again suffering with neuralgia.

—Frank Byrne has been released from custody by the French government.

An elder of the kirk having found a little boy and his sister playing marbles on Sunday, put his reproof in this form —not a judicious one for a child: "Boy, do you know where children go to who play marbles on the Sabbath day?" "Ay," said the boy, "they gang down to the field by the water below the brig." "No," roared out the elder, "they go to hell and are burned." The little boy, really shocked, called to his sister: "Come awa, Jessie; here's a man swearing awfully."—DEAN RAMSEY.

"MADAM," he began as he lifted his hat at the front door, "I am soliciting for home charities. We have hundreds of poor, ragged and vicious children like those at your gate, and our object is—" "Sir! those are my own children!" she interrupted, and the way that front door slammed his toes jarred every hair on his scalp-lock.

SHATTERED WITH DYNAMITE.

Attempt to Blow Up Part of the Government Offices in London.

Every part of Westminster, the Abbey, the Houses of Parliament, the great structures of the public offices, the clubs and dwelling houses were violently shaken Thursday night by a tremendous explosion. At 9 o'clock precisely a great detonation was heard, followed by the crash of glass, falling from thousands of windows. A deliberate attempt had been made to blow up part of the Government Offices, the part occupied by Sir Charles Dilke and the local Government Board, in the immense building bounded by Parliament street, Downing street, Charles street and St. James Park.

The apartments in question front on Charles street and are almost level with the pavement. The walls are of great thickness, and of solid masonry, and the windows protected by a massive stone balustrade. Opposite, fifty yards away, is the King street police station. Fifty feet away a sentry guards the Parliament street front. Charles street is dark and unfrequented at night, which partly explains the extraordinary fact that no lives were lost. The dynamite was placed on the window sill inside the balustrade, where the fuse when burning would be concealed from the view of any one passing.

The force of the explosion was terrific. The great stone balustrade was obliterated, the massive masonry rent to fragments, and the pavement shattered and ground to powder. A wooden structure opposite was blown into splinters, and a mass of stone was driven through the wall of the house beyond it.

Inside the offices there remained nothing but splintered wood, broken plaster, walls burst asunder—an indescribable scene of destruction. The street was completely covered with the fragments of broken plate glass, blown bodily out and shattered to atoms.

The doors of the King street police station were burst in by the blast of air, and the detachment present was prostrated. Broken timbers and masses of stone were carried by into King street. People crossing at Parliament street were knocked down. A hansom and horse were flung across the sidewalk against the front of the Whitehall Club, in which the great plate glass windows were driven in a shower into the rooms.

Everywhere the greatest consternation prevailed. People poured out of their houses, the broken glass cracking under their feet. In the House of Commons the alarm was general. Many members left immediately, the lobby was emptied, and the people rushed out of Westminster Hall.

Some two hundred police and a detachment of the fire brigade took possession of Charles street and drew a cordon around the building, which no one but members of Parliament and public officials were allowed to pass. As the alarm spread, thousands flocked from all parts toward Westminster and the most intense excitement prevailed, the report rapidly gaining currency that the House of Commons had been blown up.

THE STEAM ENGINE.

The Real Inventor of it and the Injustice Done to His Memory.

A statue of Robert Fulton has been erected in the National Hall of Statuary, in the capitol at Washington, to represent Pennsylvania. Robert Fulton is generally credited with being the inventor of the steamboat; and by many people he is also supposed to have been a native of New York. Both of these notions are erroneous. He was not the inventor of the steamboat; and he was a native of Pennsylvania.

The inventor of the steamboat was John Fitch. This remarkable man, a native of that part of old Windsor that is on the east side of the Connecticut River and is not included in the newer township of South Windsor, conceived the idea of a steamboat while living in Philadelphia, in 1784, twenty-three years before Fulton started his boat. Fitch went ahead with his idea—petitioned Congress in 1785 for aid to build his vessel, and submitted his model to the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia. He received some assistance from individuals, went ahead, built a boat, the Perseverance, and had it in actual operation on the Delaware on the 1st of May, 1787. His engine was the first double-acting condensing engine transmitting power by cranks ever constructed. The boat made several trips, up and down the river; but, owing to the difficulty of keeping the piston tight against the comparatively rough interior surface of the cylinder, the rate was slow, only three miles an hour. Fitch then improved it, so that, in 1788, it made eight miles per hour. It was then put into regular use on the Delaware.

Fulton saw it—and in a later year saw Fitch's model in Paris, where the inventor had taken it in the vain hope of getting French artizans to build a steamer. Fulton, who, unlike Fitch, had the important aid of wealthy friends, failed in an invention of a submarine torpedo boat. Then he undertook, some seventeen years after Fitch's triumphant demonstration on the Delaware, to make a steamboat to ply on the Seine, at Paris; but it proved a total failure. He then went to England and Scotland, and studied up the mechanism of a steam canal towboat, which, built on a wrong principle, was trying to do work on the Clyde. Having the means, he bought a powerful engine, of Watt's invention, in England, in 1806, and sent it to the United States, where, in 1807, he got it at work in the first Hudson River steamer, the Clermont. This boat made five miles an hour up stream—not equal to Fitch's boat on the Delaware, twenty years before.

But Fitch was poor, and destined always to bitter trials and disappointments. Fulton had powerful friends, and obtained unjustly the credit of being the inventor of the steamboat. Fitch died in disappointment and obscurity in Kentucky, by an overdose of opium; Fulton goes into the Hall of Statuary in the Capitol. But history will yet right this matter and do justice to John Fitch.

Insomnia Intensified.

A California man troubled with insomnia was told that he would be cured by going to bed, closing his eyes and picturing in the mind a flock of sheep jumping the fence one at a time. The experiment nearly made him insane. "I jumped about $2,000 over the fence," he says, "and there were about 1,000,000 left. Sleep! I'd given $1,000 not to see those sheep jump that fence. I could have gone to sleep right away but for the 2,000,000 stupid, white-faced sheep standing waiting like a lot of fools for me to jump 'em over the fence. Jump 'em, did I say? I had to hoist 'em, bin 'em, drive 'em, hoist every one of those 6,000,000 sheep over that pasture fence, and when I turned and looked back there were 13,000,000 sheep, stupid, black-faced, white, woolly imps waiting there, each saying: 'Me, too; my turn next.'"—*Boston Globe.*

DR. DIX ON DIVORCE.

A GROWING EVIL THAT IS FOSTERED BY LOOSE LEGISLATION.

New England Especially Subject to It—Wrong Worked by the Civil Contract Theory—Protestantism to Blame for Divorce.

The subject of the sixth Lenten lecture, of Dr. Morgan Dix, of New York, was "Divorce in its Bearing on the Calling of a Christian Woman and her Training to Fulfill it." After speaking of his feeling of the inadequacy of his words to express his sense of the perils with which divorce threatens society. Dr. Dix referred to the Bishop of Connecticut, who in his Convention address of 1881, said: "There were in the year of grace 1878, in Maine 478 divorces; in New Hampshire, 241; in Vermont, 197; in Massachusetts, 600; in Connecticut, 401, and in Rhode Island, 196—making a total of 2,113, and a larger ratio in proportion to the population than in France in the days of the Revolution, though far less than in the City of Paris. On the basis of the present census there was 1 divorce to every 1,337 inhabitants in Maine, 1 to every 1,439 in New Hampshire, 1 to every 1,687 in Vermont, 1 to every 2,971 in Massachusetts, 1 to every 1,353 in Connecticut, and 1 to every 1,411 in Rhode Island. The condition of things to-day is worse than it was in 1878, 1879, and 1870, when we vainly petitioned the Legislature to do something to stay this plague."

"In the State of Massachusetts in 1860," said Dr. Dix, "there were five causes for which divorce could be obtained, and a ratio of one divorce to 51 marriages; in 1878 the number of causes for which divorce was allowed had advanced to nine, and the ratio to 1 divorce for every 21 marriages. In other New England States the case was even worse. In Vermont the ratio was 1 divorce to 14 marriages; in Rhode Island, 1 divorce to 12 marriages; in Connecticut, 1 divorce to 11 marriages. New Hampshire showed about the same proportion, and in Maine it is was even worse. From the total of marriages registered in the several States those contracted and solemnized by Roman Catholics must be deducted, for they, all honor to them, allow no divorce, following literally the command of our Lord Jesus Christ. Among Protestants, or non-Roman Catholics, divorces run up to as high a ratio as 1 divorce to every 14 marriages in Massachusetts, and in Connecticut to 1 to every 8. In the New England States alone 2,000 families are broken up every year, and 4,000 persons divorced. While the laws protecting marriage have been gradually weakened, facilities for divorce extended, crimes against chastity, morality, and decency have been steadily increasing. In Massachusetts, from 1860 to 1870, during which time divorces had increased 2½ times, while marriages had increased hardly 4 per cent., and while all convictions for crimes had increased hardly one-fifth, crimes against chastity, morality, and decency—filthy crimes, loathsome infamous crimes—had increased threefold.

"The thing aimed at by the promoters of easy divorce is not the relief of persons unhappily joined together, which is secured under all Christian states. In fact, divorce is of two kinds. There is a divorce which consists in the [illegible] of persons who cannot live together in safety, they, however, remaining man and wife. That is a simple matter; it works but little harm; it gives a just relief. If married persons find it impossible to live together in peace, if one be hard, cruel, brutal, dangerous, it is right that the other should be allowed to withdraw from the peril, and that they should remain apart until they come to a better mind. But that simple and often necessary divorce differs entirely from another kind, out of which springs the poison, the wasting shame. This is a divorce followed by a new matrimonial alliance with some other person. These two kinds of divorce were always distinguished until recently in the laws of the State and of the Church. Divorces with the privilege of marrying again, divorce which absolutely separates the married, destroys the home and throws the road open to other alliances. Unquestionably, that is the point aimed at, in that a divorce for any cause shall carry with it the freedom to marry again, and that the causes for which divorce may be obtained shall be made so numerous that any married couple may easily be parted under the form and shadow of law. The grounds for granting such separations should be numerous enough to accommodate all desiring it, and, therefore, the point to aim at now, in view of the end ultimately to be attained, is to make divorce so easy that it will become as common as marriage itself; whereupon the legal proceedings will be given up as practically unnecessary and a mere bit of formalism, and license shall reign supreme.

"In Maine a divorce, full and absolute, may, be granted, not merely for any of a long list of specified causes, but, adds the statute, by any Justice of the Supreme Court whenever, in the exercise of a sound discretion, he deems it reasonable and proper, conducive to domestic harmony, and consistent with the peace and morality of society! Think of that! A divorce may be granted on any ground approved as reasonable by a Judge! Now, what will they do when it comes to this, that Judges with such a power may be placed in office by the vote of a people low in morals and honeycombed by irreligion and godlessness? It has been well pointed out, not long since that when these things reach the state toward which they are drifting, when one marriage may be lightly set aside and another entered into, when a man can have wife after wife and a woman husband after husband, getting rid of each in turn by a system of facile divorce, we shall have reached the condition of the Mormon, with this sole difference, that his polygamy is simultaneous and ours consecutive. The Mormon can have as many wives at once as he can maintain; the skillful divorcer can also have many, only not all at once, but one after the other, as fast as he can decently or indecently make the desired changes. Nay, under that system, were it generally established, there would be no more wives, strictly so called; but these wretched creatures, each taken by some form deemed sufficient by the law, each dropped by some other form apt for that purpose, not bound to man for life, but only during his pleasure or her own, these degraded and humiliated beings would not be wives, but simply registered concubines."

After a brief statement of the "civil contract theory of marriage," Dr. Dix showed the connection of the evil with some of the social and religious heresies of the day. "The civil contract theory of marriage is an outgrowth of that system which banishes God from the mind and from human life. It is a principle of a rationalized community, of a society which has ceased to be Christian. Some of us are reproached for not being in accord with the spirit of the age and its movements, but the spirit of the age and its movements are practically atheistic. To drop all religious ideas, to cease to recognize God's will and law, to teach men to live without God, is the aim of the modern reformer, and his views of marriage are one among the signs of his general state of mind. Unfortunately, we cannot stop here. The truth must be told. This is not only a sign of an infidel society; it is also an upgrowth from the system known as Protestantism. There can be no doubt as to the genesis of this abomination."

After an exhaustive consideration of the subject, under the differing Protestant and Catholic theories and doctrines, enforcing the postulate that marriage is not merely a civil contract, but a divine institution, in its nature sacred and inviolable, the lecturer concluded as follows: "Let the woman remember that it is the religion of Jesus Christ which has sanctified her person and exalted her sex; that every word which Christ uttered touching her in her relation to man, as maid, as wife, as widow, is for her a word of life; that there is not, and cannot be, a work more urgent for her, or more essential to her safety and honor, than to see that those words of Christ are kept perpetually before the community, blazoned and illuminated as the very talisman of social security. Harm enough has come to her already under the pretense of a bettering of her condition. The law of God makes the man and the woman one flesh; it gives her rights which he must recognize. But the law of man in revolt from God tends to divide the man and wife, treats them as two independent persons, gives the woman a separate position and separate interests. From this state it is an easy step to personal separation. But when, if ever, woman obtains a complete independence, she may find herself crushed under burdens too great for her to bear. Then this will be the history: That she whom God lifted up from the state of concubinage and slavery, and crowned with honor and glory as a Christian wife, will, after having turned away from God to follow her own desires, sink back to be once more man's slave and concubine. The conditions may vary to match the altered aspects of the world; the thing will be the same; the lapse will be into the old misery and bitterness, and once more shall the iron enter into her soul, and the fetters be riveted to her limbs, and there shall be weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth."

A Laughable Mistake.

The Boston *Advertiser* says that a laughable incident occurred during the recent visit of the American Society of Civil Engineers to Lowell, where they were the guests of Mr. J. B. Francis, whose residence is in close proximity to that of Governor Butler. Mr. Francis had provided carriages for the conveyance of his guests (about seventy in number) from the railway station to his dwelling, and as they moved slowly in the direction of Governor Butler's place many rumors were set afloat regarding the nature of the delegation they contained.

When within a short distance of the Governor's house a lady, who also resides in the neighborhood, relieved the curiosity of the inquiring crowd by venturing the observation that the visitors must be the convicts from Concord Prison on their way to pay their respects to Governor Butler for his kindness and leniency toward them.

This "news" spread like wildfire and a stampede was instantly made in the direction of the Governor's house to see them alight and enter in. The disappointment of the would-be sightseers when they discovered that instead of the Concord convicts the carriages contained only a lot of civil engineers paying a visit to the ex-President of their society can easily be imagined.

The Government Finances.

The decrease in the public debt for last month is $7,630,678, against $13,636,883 for the month of January. The difference of six millions of dollars is more than accounted for by the expenditures of the Pension Bureau, which show an increase of $8,400,000 over January, and which have reached the maximum monthly expenditure so far attained during the current fiscal year. The Customs receipts for February are about $17,000,000, or nearly the same as in January; the internal revenue receipts are about a million and three-quarters less. The aggregate receipts of the last eight months of the fiscal year exceed those of the corresponding period of last year by about five millions, and the expenditures are five millions and a half less. The probable amount of the surplus to be earned during the fiscal year depends mainly on the activity of the Pension Bureau, but it will hardly be less than $135,000,000 more. The Treasury holds $2,750,000 more of silver dollars than it did a month ago, and has increased its stock of gold coin and bullion by about four millions of dollars during the month.

All Three Together.

The Arabs have a story of a man who desired to test which of his three sons loved him most. He sent them out to see which of the three would bring him the most valuable present. The three sons met in a distant city, and compared the gifts they had found. The first had a carpet on which he could transport himself and others whithersoever he would. The second had a medicine which would cure any disease. The third had a glass in which he could see what was going on at any place he might name. The third used his glass to see what was going on at home: he saw his father ill in bed. The first transported all three to their home on his carpet. The second administered the medicine and saved the father's life. The perplexity of this father when he had to decide which son's gift had been of the most value to him, says Prof. Sumner, illustrates very fairly the difficulty of saying whether land, labor, or capital is most essential to production. No production is possible without the co-operation of all three.

CORRESPONDENTS of a daily paper are discussing the question, "Can a man marry on $10 a week." He cannot if the girl is aware of the amount of his income.

WONDERFUL REVELATIONS OF THE MICROSCOPE.

Discovery of the Most Deadly Enemy of Mankind—The Bacillus and its Ravages.

The scientific world has been greatly startled and agitated of late by the discovery with the microscope of the most dreadful enemy of mankind in the form of myriads of little death-dealing parasites. The air we breathe and live in is charged with these deadly little growths in proportion as it is infected from various noxious sources. Having by recent experiments and research been shown to be the most fruitful cause of disease known, and the welfare and health of every individual depending so largely on the freedom from their destructive ravages, it is but natural that the reports of recent investigations in this field of scientific inquiry should be widely read, and that every phase of those astounding discoveries should be subject to universal discussion. At first received with some suspicion they have at length been thoroughly proven, and are now receiving the unqualified indorsement of the leading scientific men throughout the world. The theories so long talked of in the schools and clubs of science, and the medical and scientific journals are crowded with the testimony that is being published corroborative of the value of the marvelous discovery which is presently destined greatest advance in medical science of modern times.

PASTEUR, the eminent French scientist, who by his learned investigations has saved to France so many millions of dollars, is probably due the honor of first pointing out the terrible power of these germs. Recently a petition of the French government has recently voted him from the public treasury $10,000, with which to continue his experiments. He has described several varieties of these germs, some comparatively harmless, others extremely dangerous. One form he proved by a series of vaccinations and other conclusive experiments was the cause and death of many thousands of animals and herds of cattle, and was the direct agent in the death of fowls by cholera. Acting on the knowledge he had gained of the nature of these germs, he pointed out a remedy or relief for the terrible scourge and spread of the diseases and called their devastation.

TYNDALL, with the aid of other eminent English investigators, found a number of examinations of the floating particles in the atmosphere, and found numbers of living spores capable of producing disease. In dry and healthy localities but few germs were found, and these of the harmless varieties, while in low damp places, crowded houses and unhealthy cities, the poisonous germs were extremely numerous everywhere.

DR RUDOLPH KOCH, of Wallelin, Germany, a man whose work in connection with the organisms of contagious diseases has made him a recognized authority upon the subject, by experimenting with these germs, of VILLEMIN, has discovered and published an account of one of the most dangerous varieties, to which it is proven more deaths are due than to any disease incident to the human race.

He describes it as a simple cellular organism belonging to the same order as the bacteria, which, when dried upon the germs may, without losing any vitality, endure great extremes of temperature. Being as fine and as light as dust, invisible to the naked eye, they may be borne any distance by the wind or carried upon the clothing or body. Life may lurk or may lie for months or years undisturbed upon the furniture, floor, carpets, curtains, walls, or in the bedding, and only requiring a proper degree of warmth, moisture and food to waken into life, develop and grow. They thrive and live in the blood, lymph, mucous and secretions of the human system. When the system is vitalized, pure or weak they attack the cells that make up the animal frame. Any albuminous fluid will furnish them with food for growth, and a single drop is sufficient to contain hundreds. Examined with microscopes of great power, which enlarge them so that they can be seen and studied, they have the appearance of minute rod-like bodies having, when active, some power of motion. They bend in the middle like a bow and straighten with a jerk that sends them a few times their own length. At the temperature of the human body they are the most active.

Their power of increase or reproduction is remarkably great. One germ in a few weeks' time, under favorable conditions, will give birth to millions, the process being one of growth and division. Cold destroys or prevents their growth, and this is why refrigeration prevents decay of meats and other animal foods. Exposed to warmth and moisture, organisms attack and eat up the albuminous tissues, leaving a foul mass. The odors so common to this process are given off by these germs, especially that so characteristic of putrefaction of their presence. This is the warning of nature and it is an instinct to avoid all such smells. The foul breath, bad odors of old sores, and the instinct to avoid these germs in a great measure. The danger of their presence in the body can be imagined when their rapid increase is considered. A few germs may be readily absorbed into the system by breathing air containing them. They are then drawn into the interior of the body through the long and narrow respiratory passages of the throat, chest and nose, which are lined with soft membrane and covered with sticky mucus. In this they find a ready lodgment and favorable conditions for development, increase and growth. The "cold" or catarrh, bronchitis, or chronic catarrh, hay fever, etc., are common manifestations of the effects of one of the least harmful of these germs or *microzymes*. In the discharges from the respiratory passages at such times thousands of the living animalcules are found. The fever, debility, pains "in the bones," loss of appetite, etc., are indications of their depressing effects upon the vital organs.

In its fresh germs of slower development, however, that the greatest danger follows. To the one most fully described by Koch is due more deaths than to any other known cause. According to the researches of CURTIN, FLINT and DRIVERGER, one in every eight million people die every year from this cause alone. The annual deaths in France, England, Germany and Russia from their destruction was over one and a half millions. In the United States and Canada over three hundred thousand persons perished in the last year from the *bacillus* alone. The most common disease to which they give birth is consumption of the lungs, but other organs of the body are liable to be affected as they develop slowly but surely in any organ that may be in a weak or unhealthy state.

If active and healthy, the liver, kidneys and bowels have to a wonderful extent the power of expelling these deadly animalcule germs or bacilli from the system, and this fact furnishes an important indication for the successful treatment of all the long list of maladies caused by these parasites as will be hereinafter shown.

The studies of LANCISCA, an eminent Italian, and WOOD, FORMAD and others, are interesting, as showing the large variety of chronic diseases as heretofore classified, that result from these germs. Of 1,000 cases most common were "liver complaint," biliousness or torpid liver, dyspepsia or indigestion, lung affections, bronchitis, kidney diseases, chronic diarrhea, spinal complaint, rheumatism, white swellings, hip-joint disease, rheumatism, malarial diseases, such as fever and ague or intermittent fever, general and nervous debilities, female weaknesses, inflammation of the head or organs, many forms of unhealthy discharges from internal organs, and all the various scrofulous affections of the skin, glands, bones, joints, ending finally in consumption, which is but scrofulous disease of the lungs.

In this large catalogue of apparently widely differing diseases, but really all depending upon a common cause, and therefore naturally to be successfully treated on the same general principles, examination of the blood and secretions revealed large numbers of these parasites, and curiously enough the number bore a direct relation to the severity of the disease, a comparatively small number being present in mild cases and very large proportion in bad cases. Under the use of the specific treatment which they give, and which is substantially the same as that described and advised by Koch, in his view, the number was seen to steadily diminish from day to day until, with the restoration of health and bodily strength, they were found not be found at all.

The greatest variety of symptoms were found to accompany their presence, due to peculiarities of the constitution, the part of the body most accompanied, and the efforts of the different organs to rid the system of these germs. Among the most common were frequent headaches, neuralgic pains, nausea, constipation, poor or vanishing appetites, diarrhea, bad breath, hectic fever, cough, night-sweats, cold extremities, dyspepsia, catarrh, sore throat, sore eyes, etc., while where the skin was affected, salt-rheum, boils, carbuncles, scurf skin, erysipelas, St. Anthony's fire and other symptoms were common, and all were readily but with certainty were cured by the same means. The hectic fever often met with in consumption, with the hacking or tearing cough, night sweats, diarrhea, and other symptoms due to the efforts of nature to throw off and expel these germs were also readily controlled and cured in the same way as were the old sores, abscesses and ulcers in the lungs, liver and other important organs.

The corrosive acids and mineral poisons are found to possess the power of killing these germs, but the dangerous nature of such powerful agents forbids their internal use. For the purpose of expelling the germs when once within the system it is necessary to resort to vegetable remedies in order to cleanse the blood of the germs without injury to the patient.

An American physician of large experience in the treatment of all forms of chronic diseases, now known to be always to be caused by parasitic life, for many years devoted much time to the investigation of the cause of these affections, and in the treatment of many thousands of cases developed and thoroughly tested a combination of vegetable agents which he used with marvelous success in their cure.

In cases of wasting disease, as consumption or scrofula of the lungs and other organs, and in all cases attended with great weakness, it was found to exert the most wonderful tonic and restorative influences, while its nutritive properties far surpass those of cod liver oil or any of the remedial agents resorted to by the medical profession in such cases. Hypophosphites, iron and quinine bear no comparison to it in building up the strength of the debilitated. The recipe, as advised by him, has been used for years with the greatest success in a vast and most successful practice.

The written experience of the many sufferers who have been cured and who express in terms of the highest praise their indorsement of its great value, are sufficient to fill volumes. Living witnesses are everywhere, and to such modern genius and scientific progress in the healing art.

Sufferers from "liver complaint," giving rise to "bad blood," consumption, scrofula, and other diseases and symptoms, the results of blood poisoning from the presence of the deadly parasites or disease germs so briefly referred to, find in this remedy prompt relief and a permanent cure. The great and increasing demand for this Golden Medical Discovery, as it is called, is rapidly builds up the system and increases the flesh and weight of those reduced below the usual standard of health by wasting diseases.

The plan of treatment that we have so briefly outlined in this article for the large class of chronic diseases referred to, has long been extensively used by the most successful, based as it is upon the belief shared by the most skillful medical men of the day, that the only way to get rid of the noxious disease-producing germs in the blood and system is through the liver, kidneys and bowels, and therefore that those agents which are known to act most efficiently in restoring these to healthy action are the ones most to be relied upon. For the purpose the Golden Medical Discovery is pre-*eminently* the agent that fulfills every indication of treatment required.

The virtue of a coward is suspicion.

MARKET NOTES.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The Wholesale New York market quotations show:

BEANS—Prime, $3.70@$3.75; fair to good, $2.00@$2.25 per bushel.

BUTTER — New York sold at 37@38c. for choice in pails, and 25@28c. common to good. Western Creamery sold at 32@34c., and the common Western at 18@20c.

CHEESE—Factory fancy, 13½@14c; do. fair to good, 10@11c.

EGGS—Receipts ranged from 20c. for ordinary, to 21½c. for New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

FLOUR—Superfine, $3.70@$4.00; Western, $4.00@$7.50; extra New York, $4.30@$7.00.

HAY—Shipping, 60@65c.; clover, 50@60c., salt, 65c; straw, 50@55c.

HOPS—New, —@25c.; Eastern, 85@95c; yearlings, 80@87c; olds, — @ —.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 7¾c; crude, 6¾@7¼c in bulk; in barrels, 8¾c; naphtha, 6¾c. in shipping order, and 11¼@12c. in store.

PORK—New mess, $19.00@$19.50; dressed hogs, 9¼@9¾c.

WHEAT — Spring No. 2, —@97¾c.; Milwaukee, No. 2, $1.36; amber, $1.32@$2.40; white, $1.09@$1.26.

CORN—Ungraded Western Mixed, 61¾@71c.; Steamer Mixed, 68¼@68¾c. in elevator, —c. delivered; No. 2, 69@71c. in elevator, 72@74½c. delivered; White Southern, 73½c delivered.

RYE—State, 73@78¼c.

WOOL—State and Pennsylvania and Virginia, XXX, 45@46c.; XX, 42@44c.; X, 42@43c.; No. 1, 42@47c.; No. 2, 38@40c.; common, 35@35c.; New York and Western XX and X, 39@43½c.; No. 1, 44@46c.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

FLOUR—State family, —@$4.75; rye flour, $6.75@$4.62½; wheat, State, 6—@$1.19; amber, $1.48; corn, yellow, 54½c.; mixed State, 52c.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 7¾c.; crude, 6¼c.

WOOL—State and Western XX, 46@50c.; X, 47@48c.; medium, 50@51c.; coarse, 45c.

BOSTON MARKET.

FLOUR — From $3.50@$4.00 for low and medium, to $5.00@6.00 for choice. Minnesota. Corn, 70@75c. for mixed and yellow.

BUTTER — Common, 20c.@25c.; Vermont dairy, 28@30c.; choice creamery, 35@37c.

CHEESE—13@15c.

BEANS—$3.35@$4.50.

HAY—Choice, $17@$18.

CATTLE MARKETS.

BUFFALO — Cattle, good quality, $5.80@$6.15; hogs, fair to good, $7.30@$7.70; best, $7.85.

EAST LIBERTY, PENN.—Best cattle, $6.75@$6.85;